Chicago Tribune.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 4, 1862.

THE BLACK FLAG.

Because Mr. Lincoln has hoisted the blood curtain that has hung across our national history, the rebels propose to raise the black flag. Part of this is buncombe, of gasconnade they may scare off loyal men. A share of it must be set down to a desire of giving the Guardians of Civilization over the water an occasion for a show of holy horror and uplifting of pious hands over "a strife without quarter." We like the idea of the black flag. Let all the blackness of the South come out at once. May the Lord stiffen up the rebellion sturdily against the edge of the sword that is drawn to smite it.

THE TRIBUNE'S FIVE HUNDRED.

Our pleasant Cairo correspondent says it was decided thereway to send five hundred contrabands to the TRIBUNE, but in the demand for that article among the farmers of Southern Illinois our chance is deferred. The TRIBUNE could find no better use for its five hundred than to locate them where they might demonstrate to the doubters in negro humanity, that chattels as they were, they will readily take to the habit of pockets to carry earnings, and that a negro owning himself and his children, is of more and better service to the State than the same colored person bought, sold, and driven to his unwilling tasks. It is noticeable and noteworthy, the testimony of all these unfortunate blacks that, the war once over they do not wish to remain North. The South is only lending them as humble missionaries of her forthcoming new era in Labor. As such they will cultivate in our Egypt not only tall corn but better doctrine.

ASS THEY FLUTTER.

The handsomest compliment that has yet been paid to the proclamation of the President is furnished by the debate in the rebel Congress, of which our dispatches furnish a summary. The shaft was aimed straight at them, and the immense fluttering attests that they are hit. We do not notice that any "derisive laughter" forms a share in the exercises. That is of the past. It is impossible not to see in this debate that the rebels read their doom. The words and arguments they use would become the deck of a pirate ship, for which escape was hopeless in the presence of a stronger adversary. They rage, but their wrath expose their weakness. The weapon has found the joint in their harness where the vitals of the rebellion have been reached. Read this proof, honest doubting men of the North, and tell us that this proclamation is of no avail—that it will reach no one, and return to plague the inventor. Can any loyal man say that it was a duty longer to withhold an instrument of so crushing effect? The secession sympathizers of the North find their main gun spiked. The rebels do heed this proclamation. The sensation it has caused in Secessia is the most marked of the war. The South has heard of it, and it has reached the remotest plantation of Whippy Swamp. By every teeming proof it was well timed. Every quarter of the horizon is bright with the promise that it will end the war.

The London American.

Nothing is more needed abroad than a correct presentation of *facts* from this side the Atlantic. Loyal men will ask no more than that facts be told of the rebels. "Paint me as I am," said Cromwell to the artist; "if you leave out a line or a wrinkle, I will not pay you a penny." There is plenty of this leaving out of lines and wrinkles in the presentment of American life and annals that paints the English through by fair the longest slice of their own journals. The establishment of a journal American in character, in the chief metropolis of Britain, was a perilous enterprise; but it has lived, and the sheet is its lieutenant and best filled that reaches our table. J. A. Knight, Esq., has made the *London American* the vehicle of sound and true, intelligent and earnest expose of the trickeries of secession presses and negotiations abroad. Its course throughout the whole of this rebellion thus far has been discreet, sound, and effective. But in the times which the party questions have raised the journal has evinced of itself and has put numbers of its English subscribers, won over by the presence of rebel agents abroad. Mr. Knight is now in this city, and will reside for the few days of his stay subscriptions among our citizens. Let him and his paper be supported by loyal men. He is located when he can do the best service in the best way for the Union cause. The *London American* must not go down, and need not if it be nursed by proper place by our citizens.

Republican Convention in Whiteside County.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ORANGEVILLE, ILL., Oct. 3, 1862.

The county convention for Whiteside county met at Morrison yesterday, and put the following ticket in nomination:

For Sheriff—Leander Smith.
For Coroner—Dr. Taylor.
For Surveyor—Dr. Tuttle.

They also selected ten delegates to represent this county in a senatorial convention at Sterling on the 8th instant, favorable to the nomination of Richards of Sterling, in preference to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, for State Senator. The delegates are as follows: S. M. Cox, A. A. Ferrell, W. H. Bruce, Jacob Gilder, E. Brookfield, L. E. Dan, W. Hall, Oliver Baker, W. C. Saylor, and J. M. Pratt.

They endorsed the resolutions passed at the Freeport convention, as the platform of this county.

A LETTER FROM CAIRO.

The Crops in Egypt—How the Farmers Like the Late Proclamation—The Contrabands.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Oct. 2, 1862.

The wheat crop from Mattoon south has proved the best for several years. The corn at one time promised a great yield, but the wet weather through August was unfavorable to it, and the yield will be only a medium one, though far better than for the last four or four years. Oats are a fine crop, fully equaling the northern. Last year the oats of the vegetable was enormous; now the supply must come from other points. Fruit of all kinds is good.

Almost every person you meet at the stations and on the train is jubilant over the President's emancipation proclamation. They say that the war will either end in the next thirty days, or new means will be put in use to whip them out; and that the most efficient side is to deprive the enemy of their slaves. This view of the case has wrought a wonderful change in the minds of the people of the southern part of the State, and they are ready to here in large numbers for the contrabands; and each train takes out from twenty to forty daily. I was surprised to see so few of the negroes here. The question of contrabands is being agitated in all directions, as Egypt is being overrun by them. There is a camp of them about two miles from Cairo, on the Mississippi river, and another about the same distance from the city on the Ohio river. On the river camp there are from 1,500 to 2,000 negroes, and on the Ohio river camp from 500 to 1,000. Two-thirds of the latter are women and children

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PLAIN TALK.

We learn from Louisville that, when the order for Buell's removal came, his division commanders—pro-slavery men, all—got together and represented to the Government that, owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in Kentucky—the movements of the enemy, Buell's supposed knowledge of their intentions, and the ability of our forces to meet them—his retention for the present—at any rate until Louisville should be relieved—was a necessity; hence they besecched Gen. Halleck to have him remain. We learn, further, that, while he is nominally at the head of the Department, Gen. Thomas, his next in rank, is to conduct all operations in the field. And so the matter stands.

Buell should unquestionably have been kicked out, when he declared he did not know what the war was about, and that he should permit no one under his command to inquire. Since then, he has been almost if not quite a year in the field, and save his slow march from Nashville to Pittsburg Landing, and his subsequent share in the battle of Shiloh, he has done nothing—worse than nothing. He has cost the government more than $100,000,000. In his retreat, he sacrificed the Union men of Kentucky and Tennessee by leaving them, their property and their families, to the tender mercies of the secesh who are thirsting for their blood. He abandoned the country that a year's endeavor had conquered, and without a shadow of excuse hastened to snug quarters at Louisville, where he could confer with the originators of that policy—his policy—that has brought all loyal men to the verge of despair. Yet, at the solicitation of others like him—Thomas, Crittenden, McCook, and Nelson (defunct)—he is retained. We tell the President that the country is tired of such commanders and of such work. Plain people may not be versed in the secrets of military science, but they know victory from defeat—advance from retreat—a successful campaign from a disastrous abandonment of country once overrun. They believe that, with the means at the command of our armies and their leaders, *success is a duty*, and he who does not achieve it is guilty of incompetency, cowardice or treason, and should be at once displaced, if not sent post-haste to death. They believe, too, that until the West Pointers who are unwillingly contending against an aristocracy kindred to that to which they belong, have more to fear from the forces in their rear than they have from the ragged and forlorn enemy in front, they will do nothing.

That graceless vagabond Key, just kicked out of Halleck's staff by the President, probably re-echoed the policy adopted at headquarters, when he declared that the South must not be so badly beaten in the field that an equitable adjustment (unquestionably on a tory, misnamed a Democratic, basis) would not be possible. He blabbed—let the cat out of the bag—revealed the secret cause of the disasters that have overtaken our arms. We have no doubt that he told the exact truth. Save the feelings of our deluded brethren of the South; do not touch that sacred thing Slavery; do not criticise our generals—these are the maxims upon which the war has been carried on. Is it any wonder that the people growl? Is it any wonder that when the prospect is, that the men who have spent a year and a half of time and a thousand millions of money in making faces at the enemy, when they ought to have been busy in sweeping him off the face of the earth, are to be allowed to tread another round in the tracks that are yet hardly cold? A howl of despair should be set up by all who love their country better than they love a military aristocracy or American slavery?

We pray the President to assert himself, to displace the incompetents who have so signally failed, to put earnest men in their places, and let the war go. Gold is worth 23 per cent. premium; and without the intervention of something by which victory may be assured, the end is near.

THOSE WHO HATE THE PROCLAMATION.

There are many proofs of the existence in the North of a large class, who believe in the justice and expediency of slavery, and of a much larger class who, while they profess to be opposed to human bondage from reasons both of right and policy, yet always rise up and shield it whenever its life is threatened. To persons with these views the Proclamation of the President is most offensive. They denounce it with bitterness and violence, partly because it does bring slavery into imminent danger of extinction, and more, because it compels them to give up all hypocritical and craven disguise, and come out openly either for or against the institution. The squirming, and dodging, and painful efforts that these men make, to avoid having their masks torn off and their real features seen, is one of the grand shows of the times, and nothing has so roused their wrath against the administration as the last measure whose uncovering and detecting force they hate of all things. The proclamation leaves but little chance henceforth for that large body of political aspirants, corrupt managers and writers of journals, dishonest party leaders and declaimers, and ungospelled priests and preachers, who have so long professed freedom and defended slavery; shouted for the Union, but worked against it; cried long and loud against the infamy and crime of the rebellion, but kept guard with eternal vigilance, and beat back with countless blows, every effort to harm or destroy the institution, which is the life blood, the very heart and soul of the revolt. If the people sustain the proclamation, the occupation of this large class of Northern menials and slavery tools is gone. They see with consternation, fat offices, high places, positions of influence and preferment, great present having and dazzling promises of a still greater future, slipping forever from their grasp and beyond their reach, and they rally with all the energy of desperation to defend their allies and overthrow the common foe. It is one of the extraordinary facts in our political history, that the party which claimed to be Democratic, and which to-day clings to the name, increased its strength and maintained its supremacy in the country by a close alliance with slavery. By submitting to the dictation, and obeying the behests of the slave power, the old Democracy for a long time sustained its rule in the nation; and although all that was true in patriotism and eminent in talent, long since were driven from it by the shameless prostitution to the basest lusts of slavery, to which the purity of that high and noble old party was abandoned, yet, the men who thus degraded and sold it to the most revolting uses, can find no means of living and no hope of reward, save in keeping up the same infamous practices, and receiving while they may the price of their party's shame. There are men in the North to-day who tremble at the thought that slavery may be destroyed; there are editors whose infamous sheets would be blank if they could not fill them with lies, frauds, and all abominable things in help of slavery; and there are prominent public men in the free North who read with pale faces and trembling limbs the doom of slavery, for they find in that the death of every ambitious hope and political scheme they love most.

The idea that the men who denounce the proclamation care nothing for slavery, and are not concerned about its fate; but are solely troubled with wise fears lest this step may help the rebellion, and harm the cause of the Union, is all the veriest stuff. No man dislikes the proclamation who does not like slavery, and the only real [illegible] pretexts and disguises, and see clearly what he does want and long for, you will find it to be, that he supposes that at present the very existence of peace and order depend upon maintaining and defending the domestic institution; which is clearly, only saying in another phrase, that slavery is the corner stone of the Republic. When a man denounces emancipation as unwise, he means that slavery is wise. When he declares human freedom unsafe, he says in effect, that human bondage is safe. When he pronounces Freedom a poor and frail foundation for building upon, it is plain that he will seek his foundation in Slavery. However much such a man may insist that he is a faithful follower of Lincoln, he does in heart and life believe in the doctrines of Alexander Stephens, and do his works. No man who pronounces a proclamation of liberty to be no better than an old tub, thrown out on the stormy waves, for the sport of big fish; who cannot bring himself to believe it to be more than a mere trick, or cunning contrivance for temporary diversion, could possibly believe in the solid reality of anything better than Slavery. A man to whom Human Freedom is but a tub, to be flung overboard, Slavery must be the primitive rock and foundation stone of all things.

All these men are rousing, arming and gathering against the proclamation. They might have stood most anything else from the administration; but a determined, open, straightforward attempt to end Savery, is too much for them. Do anything but that and they are with us; but to aim a fatal blow at Slavery, is more than they can stand. They will resist it to the bitter end. They might have endured defeat, disaster, disunion, and disgrace; but the destruction of Slavery, never. They love *their* country, but they would not have it saved without Slavery. They love *their* God, but it is because he is to them the God of Slavery.

NEW JERSEY.

Lying between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and peopled largely by the wealthy, comparatively ignorant and supremely selfish aristocracy of those great marts of trade, New Jersey has been peculiarly distinguished for hunkers, not to say in some localities, traitor politics. Hers is the unenviable distinction among all the free States, of having given a part of her vote against Mr. Lincoln in the last presidential canvas. And besides the influences to which we have referred, the State is cursed by a wealthy, powerful and most odious railroad monopoly, which for nearly a generation has virtually held the State in the grasp of a giant and ruled it mainly for its own benefit.

But in spite of all untoward influences, the great mass of the people of New Jersey have shown themselves inflexibly loyal to the constitution and the government of their country. From the commencement of the rebellion to the present hour, her sons have been among the very foremost in every battle east of the mountains, where danger and death were to be braved and the glorious old flag of their country was to be vindicated. The war has brought all true patriots in New Jersey, as elsewhere, together, and it is believed that at the next election "little Jersey" will be true to her revolutionary memories and present an unbroken front in sustaining the laws and the constitution of her country. The nomination of Hon. Marcus L. Ward of Newark, at the recent Republican State Convention, gives the highest assurance that so cheering a result will be reached. Broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly loyal to the constitution, an active, energetic business man, and in all respects a high-toned, courteous gentleman, New Jersey will honor herself by his triumphant election. No State in the Union will have a better Governor, and the national cause no firmer, no more energetic and intelligent supporter. So long as the Republican party chooses such leaders as Marcus L. Ward, it is sure to triumph.

The Losses at Antietam—Gen. McClellan's Report.

The official report of Gen. McClellan presents a fearful picture of life wasted at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The footing up of casualties on the Union side is 14,794. On the side of the rebels an estimate, somewhat forced, perhaps, and exaggerated, reaches the startling total of 30,000 men; so that by this official statement we are authorized to believe that some 45,000 men were slaughtered or disabled in that sanguinary fight. This is frightful. Men may reasonably turn from such a story, and calculate the gains that might partly compensate such losses. A victory must be carried to the *per contra*; immortal honor to the soldiers who fought so gallantly and to the officers who led them so bravely and handled them so skillfully; a large number of flags, some cannon, and enough small arms to furnish a division; these figures on the opposite side of the ledger, but are far from balancing the account. The price paid was worth infinitely more; it was worth the capture or annihilation of the rebel army. We shall be told one of these days what officer, or what difficulties of the country, or what combination of circumstances, is to be held responsible for this worst of all bargains.

Violating the Oath.

Letters from Charles W. Russell of Wheeling, Virginia, and Robert Johnson of Clarksburg, both members of the rebel Congress, have recently come into the possession of the provost marshal at Wheeling. They reveal the fact that an oath taken by persons, who for instance, travel over the Baltimore road, the penalty for violation of which is death (if the person who takes it is afterwards found in arms,) is not respected by the rebel government, and their Secretary of War writes to Messrs. Russell and Johnson that the violators "will be protected by this government if they fall into the hands of the enemy, as if they had taken no such oaths or made no such promises."

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The Providence *Journal* contains a letter from Newport, which says that a letter received in that town within a few days, from a gentleman of highest character and standing in Louisiana, if published, would be fully conclusive as to the policy and foresight of the emancipation proclamation. This gentleman states it is a fact that the intention of the traitors is to emancipate and arm, if not the whole, at least 400,000 blacks, and use them against the United States Government with a determination to rule or ruin.

Ocean Freights.

At New York, on the 1st, the rates were drooping—with engagements at 11@11½d for wheat to Liverpool in bulk and ship's bags; 10½@11d for corn; and 3s 9d@3s 3d for flour. Wheat to Glasgow was taken at 13d, and flour at 3s 9d.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR.—Rev. Thomas Starr King has been named as a candidate for United States Senator from California to succeed Mr. Latham. In such an event the case of Mr. King will be somewhat analogous to that of Mr. John A. Gurley, of Cincinnati, who is a Universalist clergyman. He is said to be an active polemist; and when nominated for Congress, an old Methodist remonstrated with a brother for supporting for office a man that did not believe in hell. "I do not mind that at all," was the reply; "Mr. Gurley will not be in Congress long before he will find out that there is need for a hell!"

☞ Over half a million dollars of prize-money has been paid over by United States Marshal Milward, at Philadelphia, about half of which has been sent to Washington for distribution. The half million does not include the $120,000 paid by the government for the steamers Florida and Leodona, which amount was paid into court. A week or two more will dispose of all the prize vessels and cargoes in charge of the marshal.

☞ Ex-Governor Boutwell has been proposed for the Union Congressional nomination in the seventh district of Massachusetts. He is a statesman of great caution, deep insight, and broad perceptions, and would find few or no superiors in the national legislature. Mr. Boutwell is now United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

☞ Hon. J. Prescott Hall, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Newport, R. I., and formerly United States district attorney of the southern district of New York, died at his residence in Newport a few days since.

IN KEEPING.—The writer-by-his-own-showing, Brig. Gen. George Wallace Jones of Iowa presided at a tory meeting held in Dubuque a few days since. [illegible]

Bounty to Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 29, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Can you inform me, and of course the public generally, whether the government has already paid, or intends to pay before the close of the war, any of the $100 bounties due the heirs of deceased soldiers. Many noble boys have fallen, leaving loved ones dependent upon cold charity who might sustain themselves unaided if their just dues were paid them by the government. In numerous instances the department has acknowledged the correctness of the application for, and the validity of the claim, then taken no further action in the matter. Will a similar course prevail till rebellion is annihilated, and must relatives and families of the soldiers slain or sacrificed in war *suffer or accept public charity?* If so, is it right and just? What think you? Please inform, and thus favor A READER.

We reply to the above that in a very few instances the $100 bounty promised to the widows and heirs of soldiers deceased, has been paid, as we are informed, but the cases where the bounty, and arrears of pay due on account of the services of deceased soldiers have been paid, are insignificant in number in comparison with the vast number of those claims which have been presented to the proper department at Washington, and seem now to be buried in oblivion so far as the officials are concerned. So that the inquiry of our correspondent is pertinent and proper. The custom of the departments at Washington whose duty it is to audit and allow or reject these claims and to provide for the payment of such as are correct, is to acknowledge the receipt of the claim, acknowledging its correctness, in cases where they appear to be correct, with the additional assurances in case of pensions that the claim will be *examined at an early date*, and the result communicated to the claimants. There the cases rest for months. We are told they are to be audited in their turn—but the turn seems never to come. The invalid soldier, wearied by a promise thus daily renewed and daily broken, in the meantime lives on the meagre charities of the world, or dies broken hearted at the ingratitude and neglect of the very government for the maintenance of which he has exposed his life and destroyed his health. If the claimants could have the assurance that at any certain time, no matter if that time were distant many weeks or even months, when they would receive their money, much anxiety, complaint, and suffering would be avoided.

These pensions and bounties are as much a part of the reward for which the soldier contracts when he enters the service as is the monthly wages; it is as ill becoming in the government to delay the payment of them as of the monthly stipend; indeed the delay or neglect to pay the former is often far more productive of suffering, since the sick and disabled soldiers and their bereaved heirs have often no other dependence for their support than that promised by the government in the form of pensions, bounties, and the back pay; while the soldier in actual service is fed and clothed out of the government purse, though his wages may be withheld for the time.

The departments are or ought to be supplied with a sufficient clerical force to attend to the business of this kind, and large appropriations of money have been made for payment of these claims. It is therefore difficult to assign any good reason why these claims are not paid within a short time after they are properly proved and presented. The evil of this neglect is a crying one. It is cruel injustice, and base ingratitude. When the evil will be remedied is more than we can tell. We believe that Congress in its system of pension and bounty laws has intended a substantial and immediate advantage and relief to those who suffer on account of military demands of the country. Prompt payment then would meet the need of the beneficiaries, and the views of the national legislature. If the payments are not speedily made, the good that such laws can do is lost.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Price's Movements after the Battle of Iuka—He joins Van Dorn at Ripley—They are now marching on Corinth—Gen. Rosecrans ready for them—Another Battle expected.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 30, 1862.

At the time Bragg first threatened the forces of Buell, two large divisions of this army (of the Mississippi,) were temporarily transferred to Buell's command, swelling his aggregate effective force to fully 50,000, and subsequently, when Cincinnati was threatened, other troops belonging here were detached from the command and ordered to Ohio under the command of General Gordon Granger, leaving Gen. Rosecrans with only about 40,000 effective men, with which to protect our railroad communications on some seventy or eighty miles of road, and the advanced lines of our pickets.

When Price was driven from Iuka on the 19th and 20th, he marched hastily south to Bay Springs the first day, thence via Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo—his old entrenched camp, and thence he has marched north west to Ripley, where he was joined by the forces of Van Dorn.

The combined forces are now about twenty-five miles from this place, upon which they are supposed to be making a forced march by the way of Jonesboro and Pocahontas, and Cherwalla, (the last two on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad,) with a strong column by the way of Kossuth.

It is no doubt known to the rebel generals that the army of the Mississippi had been reduced for the purpose of strengthening Buell in Kentucky, and Wright at Cincinnati, and that Rosecrans' effective force did not exceed 14,000. They knew also that Gens. Grant and Ord had gone to Jackson, Tenn., with a large force from here, and they think Rosecrans, and Corinth with its large well filled store houses, are easy prey. But what they do not know is that the command of Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced by two fine divisions of the army of West Tennessee, and instead of 13,000 they will find a thoroughly effective army of over —— thousand, with a large proportion of fine artillery, and well entrenched. No doubt our pickets have been already engaged with their advance guard.

I enclose you a map of the four northeastern counties of Mississippi, which will enable you to comprehend better the past, present and future movements of Gen. Rosecran's army; and you may be sure that Gen. Rosecrans will keep it moving and fighting, if he is permitted to do so. There will undoubtedly be a fight or a foot race within a few days; for if the enemy do not attack us we certainly will strike at him. The hero of Western Virginia will not permit a rebel army to come within fifteen miles of his headquarters, without brushing their clothes for them. Why does not the administration put him in the place of Buell, whose imbecility or disloyalty has been the curse of the Western army operations?

RIFLE.

FROM THE FIRST BOARD OF TRADE REGIMENT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

IN CAMP AT COLUMBUS, KY., Sept. 24, 1862.

We are every morning supplied with newspapers from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago; but the TRIBUNE receives the largest patronage—not merely because it comes from the home of a large majority of our men, but because of its pure musical tone in shouting "the battle-cry of Freedom," which animates and inspires every intelligent man in our ranks. The Board of Trade regiment, as you know, contains as large a proportion of intelligent men, who have left comfortable homes, endearing social relations and prosperous business connections, as any in the service—men who understand the philosophy of this war, and fully appreciate the high and noble stand taken by the president in his late proclamation, and who are rejoicing with unspeakable joy that they now stand before the world as combatants in behalf of the loftiest principle that can inspire the hearts and minds of men and nations. Though the words may not be uttered, their import is expressed in almost every soldier's countenance—"God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

We are encamped upon the ground where some 15,000 or more rebels were stationed until driven off by the gunboat flotilla of Com. Foote, in connection with the forces on land. There yet remain many evidences of the great strength of their position, besides natural advantages. The three batteries of heavy guns, minus the guns—one on top of the bluff, another fifty feet below, and another still lower down—with the enormous chain cable that stretched across the river, the steam engine for raising water from the river, and shot and shell everywhere scattered around—all furnish reminiscences of the decaying strength of secesh, with which to contrast the rapidly rising power of the republic. However, as the world is ruled by ideas, and not by physical force, I would ask leave to furnish some evidences of progress in this direction that have recently come under my observation.

Our regiment contains a large representation, among its officers and privates, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and religious meetings are held in camp as often as twice a week.

☞ The New York papers do say, although we doubt the truth of the assertion, that Brigadier General Frank B. Spinola's shirt collar is so big, that it is frequently taken by the enemy for a flag of truce. The same papers [illegible]

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Correspondence Between Mr. Swett and Mr. Stuart—Backdown of the Tory Candidate.

Editors of the State Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Last week I sent, through Mr. Conkling, the following open letter to Mr. Stuart:

LETTER TO MR. STUART.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 22, 1862.

Hon. John T. Stuart, Springfield, Ill.,

MY DEAR SIR: I have authorized the announcement of my name as candidate for Congress in this district. Knowing you have done the same I take this mode of inviting you to a public discussion of the political questions of the day.

If agreeable to you, I would like to commence in this county at an early day of this week, and continue speaking as often in each county as is practicable until the election.

In a time like the present, when the storm of revolution is upon us, it is the duty of the citizens to understand thoroughly the sentiments and opinions of each candidate who, by his vote may be placed in an important position.

I know of no mode in which all you and I feel and think in the present crisis can be more freely and fairly expressed than by public discussion.

If you see fit to accept my proposition, Mr. Conkling, who bears this, is authorized to make the arrangements with you.

Yours truly, LEONARD SWETT.

On Saturday I received the following from Mr. Conkling, also an open letter:

MR. STUART'S REPLY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26, 1862.

Hon. Leonard Swett:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 23d inst. has been received. Since the receipt of your letter, the president, by his proclamation of the 24th inst., has declared martial law in force.

I feel, therefore, bound to make the suggestion that, if when the "storm of revolution is upon us" you and I express in debate all we "think and feel," might not some military authority, court martial, or military commissioner, imagine us perchance, guilty of "disloyal practice, or as offering aid and comfort to the rebels."

You are young as compared with myself, and excitable in debate; and I recoil at the thought that for some unguarded word or sentence used in the heat of debate, at the instance of some heated partisan, you might expose yourself to be court-martialed and confined in a "fort or prison" without benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and so held until after the election.

I feel, therefore, inclined for the present to postpone the further consideration of your proposition.

It is my desire, and I think it is the duty of every citizen, to give the president a frank and earnest support in all his constitutional efforts to suppress the present wicked rebellion, and reserve all censure, if any, for a more suitable time and a full knowledge of all the facts influencing his conduct. Your obedient servant, JOHN T. STUART.

Mr. Stuart cannot be opposed to discussions, because he announces himself to the people after the ancient order of things in this State, of which joint debates were a prominent feature.

He cannot be fairly presumed to avoid this debate through fear of any signal advantage he might gain over me.

He cannot be jesting; because it is not the venerable statesman who speaks with a patronizing air of his sedate age, but the Nero that fiddles when "Rome is on fire."

He says in substance that since I wrote him, the president has proclaimed martial law, and if we should speak unguardedly in debate, we might be imprisoned; that I being the younger and more excitable might be less cautious and consequently in greater danger. For these reasons he does not enter upon the discussions.

His suggestions to me, however kind, are inopportune; because all my thoughts and feelings are for the government and against the rebellion: and the more frankly I might speak, the less I would be suspected of entertaining questionable sentiments.

Louaillier gave to Jackson, as he supposed, "a frank and earnest support in all his constitutional efforts" to expel the British and defend New Orleans; but he published in the *Louisiana Courier* an article which the general thought gave aid and comfort to the enemy. Jackson seized and imprisoned him; seized the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Hall, and imprisoned the judge himself for daring, upon a proper petition, to issue the writ; and Congress, upon the argument of Judge Douglas, justified Jackson.

Mr. Stuart knows best what a public expression of all he thinks and feels might develop. He is the best judge of the consequences.

If I were not thoroughly and entirely for the government, and thoroughly and entirely against the rebellion, I would do as he does.

As it is, I leave him to the safety of silence, while you will please publish for me the appointments enclosed.

The door is still open for discussion.

Yours truly, LEONARD SWETT.

Hon. John F. Potter.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, hitherto a neutral paper in politics, though always strongly loyal, has come out with a strong article in favor of Hon. John F. Potter, the fearless and incorruptible representative of the 1st Wisconsin district. The *Wisconsin* is taking an excellent position among the daily journals of the Northwest, which might be imitated to advantage by its addled contemporary, the *Sentinel*. The following is the *Wisconsin's* article on the Congressional canvass in that district:

HON. JOHN F. POTTER.—We have from the outset been opposed to party nominations for the next Congress. We have believed, and do now, that there is but one issue before us—and that is the vigorous prosecution of the war. All other issues have sunk out of sight, or are dwarfed into insignificance by this. Those who are really and earnestly supporting the war, are, or should be on one side, while those who either sympathise with our enemies, or lack the patriotism or pluck to sustain every measure which promises to injure or weaken them, are upon the other.

It would have been much better had the true Union men of this district and State recognized this fact and ignored past party differences. There are as earnest supporters of the administration in the ranks of the Democracy as are to be found elsewhere. Indeed, the most decided and energetic expressions in favor of bold and thorough measures have come from this class of men. We had, therefore, hoped that a Union convention, representing all the loyal men of this district, would have been held, and we believed that the nominee of such a convention would have received a large majority of the votes of this district.

This would have probably been done, had not the Breckinridge Democracy instituted a party movement, which was inaugurated by an address as deficient in patriotism, as it was violent in its party spirit and opposition to the President. The more sane and less disloyal portion of the party, indeed, soon recoiled from the barefaced treason which was so boisterously cheered at the State convention, and the result upon the Congressional convention in this district, was clearly manifest. That convention neither had the courage to explicitly endorse the address, nor the patriotism to reject its disloyal sentiments. Further than this, the convention dared not nominate a man explicitly pledged to the address. And we understand that Mr. Brown is now concocting a letter of acceptance, in which, while appearing to sustain the administration and forsake Mr. Ryan and his heresies, he will reserve a verge of discretion wide enough to admit of a cordial co-operation with such beautiful specimens of the democracy as the rebel Vallandigham.

Between a candidate thus engendered, running under such auspices, and bound to such political friends, and such a straight-forward, bold, and steadfast supporter of the war as the Hon. John F. Potter, we cannot for a moment hesitate. We know that Mr. Potter, under all circumstances, will be true to the principles on which alone this war can be honorably ended. He has for six years been tried by an ordeal of public life through which few men pass unscathed. Foremost always among the enemies of the only dangerous enemy this country ever had, he is to-day as hearty a hater of slavery and its rebellious fruits, as he was at the commencement of his honorable career in Congress. In all the multifarious contests which were the significant prelude of the present war, he was always true to his convictions and always true to their maintenance. His victory for the cause of free speech won over the bully Pryor, was but one of many acts showing his possession of just those manly qualities in which so many Northern representatives have failed, and which are more needed now than ever. He has been as faithful and industrious a member as ever went from the State.

In his personal habits he is above reproach, and at a time like this, when so many of our civil and military officers betray the trusts reposed in them, through their indulgence in vices which unman them, this is no slight requisite.

Mr. Potter will, we know, heartily sustain the president's proclamation, for he has from the first advocated its righteousness and policy. In all of the collateral questions which will come up, he will be found with those who earnestly seek to carry the policy of the president into effect.

Mr. Brown, on the other hand, is the candidate of a set of men whose genuine sentiments were uttered in Mr. Ryan's treasonable manifesto. Perhaps the child will disown the father, but the connection between them is too close to be concealed. He is too shrewd a man to avow publicly the approbation which he expresses privately of this address, but the people will see that the men who sustain the address also sustain him.

They will also see that men who never uttered a thoroughly loyal sentiment, support him; that every secessionist will support him, and that if he is elected a shout of triumph will go up from Richmond, in recognition of the election of an enemy to President Lincoln and his measures.

It don't make any difference what specious promises Mr. Brown may make, he cannot resist the force of his antecedents, or the influences which prevail among those who nominated him. In public life these influences form the man. Mr. Brown has not such extraordinary force of character as to become an exception.

He must, to a certain extent, oppose the president's policy, particularly that which relates to emancipation. Mr. Potter will sustain this policy. We believe that the only salvation of the country lies in the support of the president. We therefore support Mr. Potter.

A Ship of War for the Rio Grande.

Northwestern Mexico is now full of Union men, refugees from Texas, who wander about helpless and suffering, and unable to get to the loyal States. Our consul at Matamoras does all he can to help these people, but his means are limited. The rebel authorities in Brownsville are vigilant, and persecute with every spite all loyal Texans of whom they can gain intelligence. We have at present no United States ship off the Rio Grande. The consul at Matamoras, as well as loyal refugees who have recently arrived at the north, say that it would be a great relief to their fellow-loyalists who have sought refuge in Texas, as well as the consul, could a ship of war lie off the mouth of the Rio Grande, ready to give protection where it is needed.

☞ A Washington correspondent writes: "There was almost a duel here, not many weeks since, between two generals high in rank, and the end is not yet."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Bellicose Correspondence Between Pillow and Tilghman.

The following correspondence is published in the *Mississippian* of the 23d:

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.

Major Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, present:

It has been represented to me from reliable sources, that at a gathering of the citizens at Clarksville, Tennessee, in February last, you made use of language directly reflecting upon me as a soldier and an officer, as connected with the defense of Fort Henry.

A proud consciousness of having performed my whole duty to my government, not only will not permit me to allow my name to rest under even a breath of censure. You will therefore be kind enough to state in writing, whether or not I am to consider your remarks made at Clarksville, as intended to reflect upon my conduct as an officer or a soldier.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't, LLOYD TILGHMAN, Brigadier General, P. A. C. S.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPLY.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. Tilghman, C. S. A.:

Your note of to-day, stating that you had been informed that I had made use of remarks in February last, reflecting upon you as a soldier and an officer, in conducting the defense of Fort Henry, is received.

In reply, I state that at the time and place referred to, I made a few brief remarks, expressive of the conviction then upon my mind, that the works at Fort Henry were prematurely surrendered.

This conviction was forced from information which I then believed to be true. Subsequently, and while at Fort Donelson, I received from Major Gilmer, engineer on duty with you at Fort Henry, and present during the assault on that post, a statement of facts and of the circumstances connected with its defense, which satisfied my mind that my first information was incorrect—and that the work could not have long withstood so vigorous an assault. It is proper to say that when my remarks were made I had no unkind personal feelings toward you, but were the result of a conviction based upon erroneous information.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Says the *Appeal*:

After a long absence, we again find upon our table the Houston *Weekly News* of the 10th inst. It publishes the address of the governors of the four trans-Mississippi States, and expresses gratification at its issuance. It thinks there can now be no more misapprehension as to the objects to be accomplished, nor can any one reasonably entertain a doubt of the necessity for a proper concert of action and mutual understanding between the four States represented by them, in order that we may be properly prepared for the present emergency.

Hon. Guy M. Bryan is now in Richmond for the purpose of presenting to President Davis the measures recommended for these four States, and asking his approval. He is also the bearer of a communication from the four governors to the senators and representatives of the other States of the confederacy.

Major William Armstrong had arrived from Richmond with $2,000,000 for the public service.

Mr. George Holland, who had been to Sabine Pass, Beaumont, Orange, &c., to ascertain the truth of rumors about the prevalence of yellow fever, reported that the epidemic was prevailing badly at Sabine Pass, but there had not been a single case at any of the other points.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

We also copy the following from the *Appeal*:

About 5,000 more exchanged prisoners arrived at Vicksburg on Sunday morning last—being the last that will be forwarded from the West.

A rumor prevailed on the streets this forenoon, that Gen. Price had sustained a serious defeat at the hands of Rosecrans, on Monday, and that we had lost largely in killed and wounded. We have diligently labored to trace the intelligence to some reliable source, but have been unable to do so.

It seems that Gen. Lee is unwilling that the Southern boys should go a visiting in their old war-worn clothes. Several bare-footed soldiers, returned from the Potomac to Richmond on Friday, who report that they had been turned back at the fords of the Potomac by orders from Gen. Lee, no soldier being permitted to pass over into Maryland, except those who were in perfect health and well shod and clad.

On Monday last we observed three beautiful ladies promenading Whitehall street, and were informed that two of them were sisters of Mrs. President Abe Lincoln. The ladies we saw, we are pleased to know, are second to none in patriotic devotion to the south. They reside in Selma, Alabama. If Old Abe's wife is half as handsome as her fair sisters of the sunny south, it is not strange she is so much admired by the Yankees.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

This community were yesterday startled and pained to hear of the death of Capt. B. S. Tappan, Jr., killed in an attempt to quell a mutiny among a party of his men, on Bayou Lafourche, five or six miles from Tibadeaux, Louisiana. They had barricaded their camp and defied their officers. He, with a captain and lieutenant, went boldly into the camp, and both were instantly shot. The murderers were a wild set of oyster men and boat men—men without manliness or magnanimity. They immediately took refuge under the gunboats of the enemy, with whom they had a concerted plan of treachery. The loyal soldiers and people have turned out to take the wretches, designing to deal with them as with wild beasts. Tappan was a member of the convention of Louisiana when the State seceded, and at the time of his death a member of the Legislature. He was formerly district attorney of the city of New Orleans. As a distinguished lawyer and public speaker, and no less a patriot and soldier, the people of his own city and State will lament his death. This community, among whom he once resided, will share the feeling, and none will fail to sympathize with his father, Gen. B. S. Tappan, of this city, in the loss of a noble and affectionate son. Capt. Tappan left a wife and six children to mourn his loss.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Second District Convention—Colonel Farnsworth Nominated.

[From the Woodstock Sentinel.]

The Republican Union convention of the second district met at Marengo, Oct. 1, 1862, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

Promptly at the hour the convention was called to order, and Reuben Ellwood, of DeKalb, appointed chairman, and Porter Sheldon, of Winnebago, secretary *pro tem.*

A committee on credentials was appointed, and reported the same correct.

On motion the same committee were appointed to report permanent officers of the convention. They reported C. W. Upton, esq., of Lake, chairman, and Porter Sheldon, of Winnebago, secretary. The gentlemen at once entered upon their duties.

A district central committee for each county was appointed.

Mr. Joslyn of McHenry, moved to proceed to an informal ballot for representative to Congress.

Mr. Ellwood of DeKalb moved as a substitute that each delegate vote *viva voce*. The substitute was lost, and Mr. Joslyn's motion prevailed.

The convention then proceeded to take an informal ballot for representative to Congress, with the following result.

John F. Farnsworth	39
Allen C. Fuller	31
Anson S. Miller	1
Blank	1

Mr. Joslyn of McHenry moved that John F. Farnsworth, having received a majority of the votes cast, be declared the unanimous nominee. Objected to by Messrs. Ellwood of DeKalb, and Thompson, of Boone.

On motion the convention proceeded to take a formal ballot as follows:

John F. Farnsworth	41
Allen C. Fuller	31

On motion of Mr. Mansfield of McHenry, seconded by the Hon. E. P. Ferry, of Lake, in a few eloquent remarks, the Hon. John F. Farnsworth was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

The convention adopted the State platform as its own, and then adjourned with cheers for the nominee.

Reconnoissances Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The following dispatch is from a special correspondent of the New York *Times*:

SHARPSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Yesterday, Col. Farnsworth's brigade of cavalry, accompanied by Gibson's and Tidball's United States batteries, crossed the Potomac into Virginia, below Shepherdstown. The force reconnoitered the country for a distance of five or six miles from the river, and discovered that the enemy still holds his position in the vicinity of Winchester.

Major Medill, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, with three squadrons, took the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg, and met one regiment of the enemy's cavalry four miles from the former place. The enemy also had two pieces of artillery, and fired a few shells, but without effect.

The rebel videttes which were in Shepherdstown and along the road in the morning, retired as our cavalry advanced.

Capt. Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois cavalry took the road to Winchester. In the house along the way he took prisoners over twenty of the enemy's wounded, including Col. Megill, of Georgia, all of whom were paroled.

At Shepherdstown General Pleasanton's provost marshal paroled nearly 400 rebel wounded.

Our artillery was not brought into practice. Gen. Griffin, with the 14th New York, 62d Pennsylvania, 22d Massachusetts and 2d District of Columbia regiments, also crossed the river, and proceeded a mile and a half beyond. They took over four wagons, which they brought in at night loaded with forage. They also picked up twenty-five muskets.

It is believed that the enemy will not reappear in Shepherdstown while our forces occupy their present position opposite.

Gen. Davis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 2d.]

We stated yesterday that Gen. Davis had been handed over to the civil authorities, and that Gov. Morton was detained as a witness on the preliminary examination. The telegraph subsequently stated that he would be tried by court martial. We learn from a gentleman, just from Louisville, that both statements were true. The general was first delivered over to the civil authorities, from some cause as to which we are not informed, gave him up to military authorities, to be tried by martial law.

☞ Gen. Sedgwick is at his residence, Cornwall, Conn., recovering from flesh wounds in the shoulder and neck received during the late battles in Maryland. He also received a wound in the wrist from a Minie ball, which looked threatening for a time, but amputation, it is now believed, will not be necessary. The general is hopeful that he will be able for active duty in a fortnight or three weeks. He has been assigned to the command of the 11th army corps.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A synopsis of Gov. Vance's message, the new confederate governor of North Carolina, appears in the New York *Tribune*. The tone of the message is quite moderate, and that there is no particular love between North Carolina and the confederacy, is quite apparent. Gov. Vance's language, when speaking of the treatment received by the State troops at the hands of the rebel government, is quite as bitter and sarcastic as—with a proper regard for proprieties—it could have been on such an occasion. While we look with some degree of hope upon the late sweeping triumph of the old Whig party over the Democrats in North Carolina, we are far from believing that the State is as loyal as many suppose.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* says: "We deem it necessary to inform the public that every effort is making at Washington to supply the commercial community with the postage currency at the earliest opportunity. The strongest possible force is employed in its manufacture, and we have no doubt that the wants of the public will soon meet with prompt attention. The disbursements to the army and navy have hitherto absorbed almost all the notes prepared for circulation."

DARING ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed, on Monday last, at the house of John Colby, esq., in McHenry county, some ten or twelve miles from Woodstock. Mrs. Colby being alone in her house, in the forenoon, a man entered, asked for a drink of water, and while Mrs. C. was pouring out some, the ruffian knocked her senseless, gagged her, and then robbed the house of some $150 in cash, and made his escape. The rascal has not yet been captured.

☞ Let it be borne in mind, that every Democrat from Illinois who has been engaged in the war, and has expressed his opinion as to how the war should be conducted in order to crush the rebellion, has been denounced by the tory sheets of this State—Chicago *Times*, Springfield *Register*, *et omnes genus*—as an Abolitionist.

Miscellaneous.

500 Doz. extra quality Linen NAPKINS, For One Shilling Each! 250 PIECES LINEN BIRD'S EYE DIAPER, For One Shilling a Yard. 100 Pieces Linen Huckaback FOR ONE SHILLING A YARD. 500 PIECES FRONTING LINENS From Three to Six Shillings. GREAT BARGAINS. ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES. LINEN DIAPER AND DAMASKS. Brown and Bleached DAMASK CLOTHS, All sizes. We bought OVER $20,000 WORTH Of the above Goods at Bankrupt sales, and are selling them 25 per cent. below OLD PRICES. NOW IN STORE The choicest stock of Silks, and all novel styles of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS, Ever offered in this city, all bought for NETT CASH, and will be sold For Nett Cash Only, At extremely low prices. NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY. W. M. ROSS & Co., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & Co., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Have now in store the largest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, SATINETTS, Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons, And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods for OFFICERS' UNIFORMS. Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscribers would announce that their FALL STOCK, Now in Store, has been Selected with Special Care. To meet the wants of our patrons. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible] FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS. $100 BOUNTY. A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately. One month's pay and $25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 186 South Clark street. $2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit.

MISCARRIED OR STOLEN—A letter from John Phillips, Plymouth, Indiana, directed to his Post Office Drawer, Chicago, containing Four Blank Signatures. I have to caution all persons from receiving any written checks, drafts, notes, orders, or other negotiable paper, or any writing concerning what ever, bearing my signature as I will not be responsible for the payment of such unless known to be given in good faith or for a consideration. JOHN PHILLIPS, Chair Manufacturer, Corner of Third and Green streets, West Side. Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1862.

HOT AIR FURNACE. For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c. We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at 195 LAKE STREET, And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors west of Wells street, by SEAVEY & CO.

SALT FOR SALE. 3,000 SACKS Liverpool G. A. in Bulk, CADIZ—5,000 bu. TO ARRIVE. H. McLENNAN & CO., No. 18 Lasalle street.

NOTICE. If the party who sold us $[illegible] of Demand Notes and $200 in Gold, on Tuesday morning, the 30th Sept., will communicate with us, he will confer a favor and learn of something to his advantage. BUXTON & CO., Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

TO APOTHECARIES. RARE CHANCE. A rare opportunity is offered to any one who wishes to engage in the Apothecary business in Maine. [illegible] Address CHAS. W. BROWN, Damariscotta, Maine.

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.—I would take charge of a large Packing Establishment [illegible] Address "P." Post Office Box [illegible].

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now. WET WEATHER FAVORS. For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 93 State street. F. F. STANLEY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—[illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible] New York.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET. WHOLESALE BUYERS Will find in our store a large stock of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps, SKIRTS AND CORSETS, Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of NOTIONS. Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., Importers and Jobbers of CHINA, GLASS And Queensware, Table Cutlery and Silver-Plated Goods, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks and Shades, DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS, Oval and Round. LOOKING GLASSES, Paper Hangings, Window Shades. We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862.

WYANT & POWERS, DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 6 Tremont Block Dearborn Street, Have just received a full stock of every variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap. GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT. Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862. STAPLE AND FANCY, FOR THE FALL TRADE. HARMON, GALE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE) 53 Lake Street, Chicago. We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods, DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY, And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase. HARMON, GALE & CO.

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE AGENTS, 65 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. GROCERS' GOODS FOR SALE On Manufacturers' Account.

600	Boxes	Soap.
100	"	Castile Soap.
100	"	Bar Toilet Soap.
50	"	Cake Toilet Soap.
3500	Dozen	Transparent Bar Soap.
1000	" "	Cake Soap.
1500	"	Fancy Toilet Soap (embracing Wright's, Worsley's, Bazins and others.
550	Boxes	Essence Coffee (Hummel's.)
200	"	Pure Starch.
25	"	Corn and Gloss Starch.
200	"	Candles.
500	Dozen	Cox's Ink and Fluid.
250	"	Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder.
200	"	Yeast Powder, other brands.
500	"	Flavoring Extracts.
1000	"	Brushes—Shoe, Whitewash, Scrubbing, &c.
1500	"	Mason's Blacking.
100	Cases	Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish.
45	"	Gates' Matches
20	"	Clark's Matches.
500	Dozen	Combs.
50	Boxes	Horse Cards.

Also, Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, Coffee, Spices, &c.

Druggists' Goods FOR SALE On Manufacturers' Account: 6000 Dozen Toilet Soap, (embracing Bazins', Lows, Wrights', Worsley's Robinson's, Indefical, &c. There is no stock West of New York which compares with it, EITHER IN VARIETY OR EXTENT.

100 Boxes Castile Soap. 1000 Dozen Perfumery, Colognes, Toilet Articles, &c. 500 Dozen Flavoring Extracts. 1500 Dozen Mason's Blacking. 100 Boxes Dixon & Sullivan's Stove Polish. 550 Boxes Hummel's Essence Coffee. 200 Boxes Starch. 500 Dozen Cox's Ink and Fluid. 250 Dozen Paint Brushes. 200 Dozen Horse Brushes. 250 Dozen Whitewash Brushes. 300 Dozen Scrub and Shoe Brushes, &c., &c.

We are selling to the WHOLESALE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WEST! And Offer them Superior Inducements. H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE AGENTS, 65 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1862. FALL TRADE. 1862. Weber, Williams & Yale, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, BUCKSKIN GOODS, Parasols, Umbrellas, Straw Goods, &c., &c. 25. LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 25. [illegible] WEBER WILLIAMS & YALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 32 Lake Street, (Corner of Wabash avenue.) We have in store an unusually extensive stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, purchased mostly for cash, previous to the recent advance, which we offer at prices much below the market value at this time. Our Warranted Custom Made Goods are not surpassed. Cash buyers will find it to their special advantage to give us a call. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. AT WHOLESALE. SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., No. 142 Lake Street, Have in store a large stock of choice goods from the best manufacturers, which purchasers will do well to call and examine. SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO., No. 142 Lake Street, Chicago.

WM. D. HARRIS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, 87 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO Keeps a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-Stuffs, —ALSO— Soap Makers' Stock, Match Makers' Stock, Tanner's Stock. At lowest market price.

WILLIAM BARKER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, SALT, FLOUR, Tobacco, Cigars, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, Wines and Liquors. Store No. 9 Springfield Block, Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Dealers will always find a large stock, and fresh goods from which to select, and at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. ☞ Terms strictly cash.

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, An unequalled assortment. WORSTED GOODS, The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers. DRESS GOODS, Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap. Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting, COTTON YARN. In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance. We can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862. MARTIN & BROS., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 44 Lake Street, Chicago. We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods, AT LOW PRICES.

FALL DRY GOODS. 153 & 155 Lake Street, W. R. WOOD & Co. ARE RECEIVING DRESS GOODS, —IN— Plain and Figured Silks, Plain and Printed Merinos, Plain and Printed Wool DeLaines, And a splendid assortment of Velour Ottomans and Reps, At lower prices than last year. Also, the best lot of BALMORALS We ever had. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake Street.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales.

NO HUMBUG. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS, All of which I offer to the Trade and the Public At Less than N. Y. Cost. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. J. J. McGRATH, 70 Randolph Street.

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO, OFFER FOR SALE THE THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES IN THIS MARKET. SUGARS, RAW & REFINED, Coffees, Teas, Tobacco, Syrups, Spices, Wooden Ware, Fish, Cordage, FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c., &c., &c. Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18, ... State Street, Chicago.

ARMY CLOTHS, PIECE GOODS, FOR MENS' WEAR, Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings, AT WHOLESALE. CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BRO., 56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street, Are now opening their FALL STOCK, Comprising every description of DRY GOODS KEPT BY THE TRADE. SHAWLS AND CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY. PLAIN and BROCADE REPS ALSO, French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed, A SPLENDID STOCK. EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. HOSIERY AND GLOVES, A COMPLETE STOCK. Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens. BALMORAL SKIRTS, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and WOOLENS. ☞ Call and examine our stock. STRYKER & CO.

GROCERIES. Ewing, Briggs & Co., 75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of GROCERIES, At Wholesale, EMBRACING SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO, RICE, SPICES, SOAPS, DRIED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line. We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago. Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

HATS AND CAPS. E. P. L. BROOM, (Successor to E. R. Kellogg & Co.) Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS AND CAPS, FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES. 50, ...Lake Street, Chicago. I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. R. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers. E. P. L. BROOM.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machine. (INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.) Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Improved Howe Sewing Machine. [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 90 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. SPECIALIST. Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the two diplomas of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond st.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. S. LANDON, 96 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 160 Lake street; and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. INFALLIBLE in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the monthly periods, [illegible] Price $1 00 per Box. Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents," LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street. H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street. W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street. FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street. F. & H. M. HOOKER, 55 West Randolph street. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Tar, &c., Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulins, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c. ☞ Made to order at the shortest notice. Landell or Sibley Tent. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, 209 South Water Street, Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Bagging, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking. FLAGS AND BUNTING. Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! Made and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water Street.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company, DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. ☞ Agents wanted everywhere.

Lumber.

LUMBER, SHINGLE and LATH FOR SALE CHEAP. Wishing to close out my stock of Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, I will SELL at REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine my Lumber, or send orders. Yard, corner of Polk and Beach Sts. S. G. D. HOWARD.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortments of Lumber in this market. [illegible] MEAD & WILLIAMS.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT. On Jefferson avenue, having a front of [illegible] feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. [illegible] J. & A. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, Is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel In the New England States; [illegible] LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. [illegible] GEO. F. WETHERBEE. Chicago, October 1st, 1862.

[illegible] GEO. F. WETHERBEE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. W. T. WHEELER has become a member of our firm [illegible] SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

GROCERIES

IN THIS MARKET.

SUGARS, RAW & REFINED,

Coffees,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Syrups,
Spices,
Wooden Ware,
Fish,
Cordage,

FRUITS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, &c., &c., &c.

Our entire present Stock has been bought at the lowest point of the Market. Cash buyers will find it greatly to their interest to purchase of us, as we offer Goods at but a slight advance on Cost. Merchants are invited, whether purchasers or not, to examine our Stock.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

16 & 18. .... State Street, Chicago......16 & 18.

[illegible]

ARMY CLOTHS,

PIECE GOODS,

FOR MENS' WEAR,

Tailors' and Clothiers' Trimmings,

AT WHOLESALE.

CHAS. BEARDSLEE & BROS,

56 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]

STRYKER & CO,

No. 141 Lake Street,

Are now opening their

FALL STOCK,

Comprising every description of

DRY GOODS

KEPT BY THE TRADE.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

PLAIN and BROCADE REPS,

ALSO,

French Merinoes, both Plain and Printed,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

A COMPLETE STOCK.

Sheetings, Shirtings and Linens.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BOTH

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and WOOLENS.

Call and examine our stock.

STRYKER & CO.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

Ewing, Briggs & Co.

75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

At Wholesale.

EMBRACING

SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and do believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. [illegible]

HATS AND CAPS.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(Successor to E. B. Kellogg & Co.)

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

HATS AND CAPS,

FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

50........Lake Street, Chicago.......50.

I shall keep on hand the best assorted Stock of Goods in the above line in this market, and offer them, either by the dozen or package, at manufacturers' prices. Merchants are invited to examine my Stock. Mr. E. B. Kellogg remains with me and will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

E. P. L. BROOM.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE.

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

[illegible]

Improved Howe Sewing Machine.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible], formerly of New [illegible] in Chicago [illegible]

SPECIALIST.

[illegible] Medical Journals [illegible] Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) [illegible]

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A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and ALWAYS successful as a preventive. [illegible] "Married Ladies" will be particular in observing article 5d of the directions. THE INGREDIENTS of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.

Price. $1 00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents,"

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street.
W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
SALE BROTHERS, 282 Randolph st.
F. & B. M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.

LADIES! By sending $1 to the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED. [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. [illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago,

[illegible]

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Lundell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

[illegible]

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

Ship Chandlers

AND SAIL MAKERS,

209 South Water Street,

[illegible]

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description.

[illegible]

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

[illegible]

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all descriptions.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER, SHINGLE and LATH FOR SALE CHEAP.

Wishing to close out my stock of Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber.

I will SELL at REDUCED PRICES.

Call and examine my Lumber, at my [illegible] Yard, corner of Polk and Beach Sts. [illegible] S. G. D. HOWARD.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago [illegible] CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

[illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,

[illegible]

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Copartnership.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK,

No. 33 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.—Also, from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday.

INCORPORATED 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

President—A. H. FLEETWOOD.

[illegible]

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,

Loan and Discount Office,

No. 40 South Clark street, (up stairs,) Chicago Ill.

ELIAS GREENEBAUM, G. FOREMAN, Notary Public.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Particular attention given to Collections.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK. [illegible] E. A. TUCKER.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 8 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time. Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

L. R. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

H. CHAPIN, President.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

G. W. WOODS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Marine Bank Buildings, Chicago.

Dealers in Treasury Notes, Gold, Silver, Exchange, Uncurrent Money. Particular attention given to collection.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON

READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,

CAPITAL .... $500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon [illegible] Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

No. 21 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

[illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

Real Estate.

MISSOURI LAND FOR EXCHANGE.—I wish to exchange valuable lands in Northern Missouri, improved and not improved, for lands in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Apply by letter to my agent, THOMAS H. ALLIN, Lexington, Missouri, or to myself at Chicago, Ill. G. S. POSTON.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Fine Crops to be seen growing.

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

$100,000 WORTH

Of Desirable Residence Property

IN THE WEST DIVISION.

The subscribers offer for sale a large number of splendid Lots, 50x125 feet situated in Duncan's Addition, West Chicago, lying between Madison and Harrison and Halsted and Morgan streets. The sale is peremptory, and therefore desirable bargains are offered. The title is perfect and indisputable. The lots are described as follows:

[illegible]

The above property will be sold for cash, or one-fourth down, and the balance on time with interest.

DAVID J. LAKE, WM. OBSORN.

$40,000 OF REAL ESTATE to trade for Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Tobacco, Cigars, Furniture, Pianos, Liquors, Horses Carriages, Wagons, [illegible] G. T. GILBERT.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Grey Willow—A New Humbug—Manufacture of Sorghum—A Cheap Mode of Stripping—A Valuable New Evaporator.

CHAMPAIGN, Sept. 30, 1862.

The introduction of valuable new plants, of implements and of modes of culture have always been slow, while humbugs of all grades sweep over the land with the utmost rapidity, but of course leave no valuable trace behind them.

The grey or limber willow has been well known for the past fifty years in almost all parts of the country, and near powder mills has been largely cultivated for charcoal for the powder makers, it being considered the most valuable for this purpose of all our forest trees. Much of the powder used by the rebels is of inferior quality, doubtless for the want of this valuable tree for their charcoal. For the prairie, for its rapid growth this tree is among the most valuable, whether for timber belts, for orchards, for shelter, for shade or for domestic use in the way of fencing and fuel. While it is being slowly disseminated for these purposes by the nurserymen at the rate of three dollars per 1,000 cuttings, the hubuggers are spreading it broadcast over the land at the rate of seven dollars a 1,000, these worthies having discovered that it is a most valuable hedge plant, it being the second hedge willow that has served to drain the farmers pockets. The northern counties are being canvassed by the willow men, making sale of their new hedge plant in immense quantity. It is probable that all sorts of willow will be laid under contribution to fill their orders. In fact, it will make little difference what willows they deliver, for all kinds of willow are worthless as a hedge plant on the prairie. After the repeated trials and failures with willow for this purpose, it is a matter of surprise that so many farmers can be found willing to be humbugged with so simple a thing. For these men we have no sympathy; but there is a class of farmers who have just commenced farming on the prairies, and of course are not posted, to those we say, don't be deceived, if this willow contract has been foisted on you under the assurance that it will make a hedge, refuse to take it. The State Horticultural Society at its late meeting in Chicago, refused to endorse it as a hedge plant, and any sale of it made for this purpose is fraudulent, and cannot be collected, for no good hedge has or will ever be made with it, and for this purpose it is worthless. At the same time the plants are valueless for timber, and you can get them of any of the nurseries at $3.00 a thousand, and the genuine at that. We had hoped that the days of tree and plant itinerants were at an end, but it appears that they are just now also in high clover. We all know that the Osage Orange will make a good and durable hedge, the best of all, and that usually the plants have been sold at $2.00 to $3.00 per thousand plants, but now the gudgeons bite at willow cuttings, ten inches long, at $7.00 a thousand. Verily some farmers must like to be humbugged, and their propensity in that direction is only equaled by the brazen impudence of the tree peddlar in attempting to palm off willow cuttings at such prices and for such purposes. This feat is equal to Kendall's tree cotton, but Kendall was simple enough to attempt to winter the plant and was called naughty names for his delay. He should have placed his plants in the hands of these willow men and they would have had the money in their pockets before the autumn frosts.

THE SORGHUM FEVER.

The history of sorghum in this country is somewhat like that of the grey willow. Interested seed dealers and patent, chimerical men nearly run the thing into the ground, and it was years before it recovered from their speculation. So soon as these speculators let the thing alone, and it became divested of the mystery that quackery had thrown around it, cosy old women in the country could make a good article of syrup, suitable for all purposes of cooking, and, in many cases, fit for table use. Chemicals were thrown aside and common sense substituted. The result is that this plant has now become one of the staple products of the country. It is found on almost every farm in the State, and a large amount of capital is being invested in its manufacture. That it will produce three-fourths of all the sweetening required in the State we have no doubt, thus saving to the country a large amount of money to the country that has annually gone abroad for this purpose. The State is richer in consequence, and had quacks and interested seedsmen let it alone this result would have been attained half a dozen years sooner. The reading public will not soon forget the efforts of that worthy pair, Prof. Wray and Mudsill Hammond, in regard to the early history of this plant.

As the season for its manufacture is now at hand, we propose to offer some advice in regard to its management. We have never been sanguine in regard to its value for sugar, though further experience may happily disappoint us in this direction, but for syrup it will supply an immense demand, almost superceding the use of sugar, in fact hundreds, if not thousands of families in the West, use no other sweetening.

STRIPPING THE CANE.

This is best done by a three-pronged fork. With one of these, one man can strip an acre of cane in a day, thus making a large saving of labor over any other process, more especially that of hand-stripping, which is slow and laborious. Some use a three-tine fork, but this is less valuable than the wooden prong, which can be had in any grove of saplings, or they can be made of ash, bent to the form and riveted, but wood is better than steel for this purpose, besides being cheaper. The heads must not be cut until the plant is cut for the mill. If the distance to haul is not a long one, a common wood-shod sled is the best to haul it on. Go alongside of the rows with the sled, on the hind end of which is a plank or cross pin of wood at the point where the heads are to be cut off. Cut the stalks and place the heads even at the point of cutting, over this block of wood, without any regard to the butts, when the load is on, with an axe cut off the heads and haul the stalks to the mill. The same thing can be done on a properly constructed wagon rack. The above method of stripping and topping the cane was devised by Mr. Webb, the patentee of the evaporator hereafter mentioned.

THE BOILING PANS.

These are numerous and varied, all of them more or less valuable, but most of them deficient in several points, the most important of which is the clarifying process. If the juice is not divested of its gum and other feculent matter before it comes to a boil, a first rate article of syrup cannot be made, and of course sugar is then out of the question.

We have examined a large number of pans within the past three months, as well as numerous models, and have seen no one that pleases us so well as that of Mr. Webbs, which is manufactured at the Union Foundry of N. S. Bouton, Chicago, and for sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store of Albert H. Hovey, 73 Lake street.

WEBB'S EVAPORATOR

Was patented June 21, 1862. Its advantages consist in, first, complete clarification of the juice before boiling, and the removing of the scum at one operation by the use of a new skimmer; second, rapid evaporation, subjecting the juice to an intense heat but a short time—this is the secret of making good sugar with the Louisiana cane; third, the finishing off apartment being so constructed that a uniform density can be given without liability to burn. This is important in sugar making, as the heat must be kept up until the boiling is complete. By the use of a double flue this is effected, taking off the heat and instantly admitting a current of cold air to the bottom of the jar, thus cooling it suddenly.

The whole is so arranged that a boy of a dozen years can attend to the entire process of boiling and skimming, and make a superior syrup. It economises fuel, is portable or adapted to an arch, is cheap and durable, and we believe combines more good points than any other evaporating pan in use. We therefore take great pleasure in calling the attention of sorghum growers to this new candidate for their favor.

Farmers will bear in mind that the juice of this cane cannot be scorched, as it is called until the boiling is complete, that is until it is boiled down, but when the feculent matter is not completely taken out it becomes scorched and gives to the syrup the taste of burnt sugar. It is therefore of the utmost importance to have the juice perfectly clarified before boiling. If it is allowed to boil before this is done, some of the particles settle to the bottom of the pan and are burnt, imparting a disagreeable vegetable taste to the syrup, which nothing but the sugar refiner can divest it of.

It required some dozen years of experiment with the Southern cane before sugar was made from it, and a long period after before a good article of raw sugar was made, but now the best raw sugar is from that same cane. We should not despair of success with the sorghum. It will be recollected that several lots of sorghum syrup were rejected by the Chicago sugar refinery on account of bad defecation, and those who intend to market their syrup will do well to see that they make a good article or it may remain on their hands at a loss. Poor syrup will be a drug in the market, and the best may not command so high a price as last year; it therefore stands the farmer in hand to make a good article at the cheapest possible rate. This will be largely effected by stripping and cutting off the heads as directed, and in the use of the best co-operators. After stripping, the cane can stand a long time before working up, but the tops should not be cut off until the cane is cut for the mill.

RURAL.

Important Order of General Sherman Concerning Firing on Unarmed Boats.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Sept. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 254.—Whereas, many families of known rebels and confederates in arms against us, have been permitted to reside in peace and comfort in Memphis; and whereas, the confederate authorities either sanction or permit the firing on unarmed boats carrying passengers and goods for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of Memphis, it is ordered, that for every boat so fired on ten families must be expelled from Memphis.

The provost marshal will extend the list, already prepared, so as to have on it at least thirty names; and on every occasion when a boat is fired on, will draw by lot ten names, who will be forthwith notified, and allowed three days to remove to a distance of twenty-five miles from Memphis.

By order of Maj Gen. W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, Act'g A. A. General.

Judge Holt says that "no man can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emancipation."

GARIBALDI'S OWN NARRATIVE.

How He was Captured.

Garibaldi's case assumes a new aspect. Later and more authentic intelligence shows that, so far from his making an attack upon the forces of Victor Emanuel, there was no battle. Nor had Garibaldi any intent of meeting any portion of his fellow countrymen in the shock of combat. The circumstances were these:

Colonel Pallavicino, with the troops of Victor Emanuel, advanced within range, as it was supposed, for conference; but without making any communication whatever, instantly opened fire. Garibaldi's men, being thus suddenly saluted with musket balls, prepared to return the compliment, when their general rushed to the front, and thundered out an order not to fire. The regulars then fired another volley upon their unanswering countrymen. It was in this fire that Garibaldi fell, wounded by two bullets, one striking him in the left thigh, and the other shattering his right ankle. In falling, he raised his hat, and cried "*Viva Italia!*" The sight of their general, thus wounded in the attempt to save the spilling of blood, so excited some young Sicilians that they returned the fire; but, notwithstanding the universal indignation of Garibaldi's soldiers, all but a very few obeyed his order not to fire.

The wounded hero, while being carried by his officers under a near tree, kept reiterating the order, "Don't fire! Don't fire—let them advance!"

After this there was no more firing on either side, the troops freely intermingling.

The lieutenant of the staff of Pallavicino, walking up to Garibaldi, looked at him, and ordered him to yield up his sword. While his wound was being dressed, Garibaldi asked to see the commander of the troops, when the colonel came up and began to say something about "positive orders to attack," and added something about "surrendering." Garibaldi replied that there could be no surrender, for there had been no fighting, and that the few shots of the volunteers must be ascribed to mistake.

After Garibaldi was finally taken on shipboard, he wrote the following account of the affair:

GARIBALDI'S OWN NARRATIVE.

ON BOARD THE DUKE OF GENOA, September 1, 1862.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. Not the poor soldiers who obeyed, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—it is that which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the reestablishment of our Italian family.

Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavored in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed.

I ran to the front of our line crying out to them not to fire; and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aides-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of 200 metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri, who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls—one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound.

As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded I could see nothing more, a thick crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was at my litter, and to that of my aid-de-camps, not a single gun was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that the men might disarm themselves. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile, that I only by this disarmed in the crowd some officers and regular soldiers.

It was not so on our right. The *picciotti*, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire upon the whole line, and although the trumpet sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusilade, which lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that, little by little, the crowd round me broke up, and the most faithful alone remained. At this moment I learned that my staff and Col. Pallavicino, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following considerations: First, that I should be free with my staff to withdraw where I pleased. (I replied "On board an English vessel.") Second, that having arrived at the seashore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Col. Pallavicino conducted himself as a valorous and intelligent chief in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy toward me and my people. He showed his grief in having to shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders, and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race would have been terrible. However, far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

In the hazardous enterprise in which I and my companions have thrown ourselves, with heads bent, I hoped nothing good from the government of Ratazzi. But way should I not have hoped for less rigor on the part of the king, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What afflicts me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to the incompletion of national unity. However it may be, I once again present to Italy a serene front, assured of having done my duty. Once more, my unimportant life and the more precious ones of so many generous young men, have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest causes—pure from all vile personal interests.

G. GARIBALDI.

The English newspapers, which are just now filled with Italian affairs, are almost unanimous in their praise of Garibaldi's conduct. His letter is characteristically frank and noble. Who can read it without feeling the grandeur of that one sentence: "However it may be, I once again present myself to Italy, with head erect, assured of having done my duty?"

The Sixth Michigan Regiment and the Late Gen. Williams.

We are requested by a number of friends of the 6th Michigan regiment, of Baton Rouge fame, to copy from the Berrien county *Freeman* a lengthy article concerning the treatment which the regiment suffered at the hands of the late Gen. Williams. We are obliged to decline publishing the whole of the article, which is ably written, and, so far as we know, entirely truthful, on account of its length. We copy, however, the following paragraphs as illustrative of the whole, presuming that the writer gives the facts to the public not for the purpose of vilifying the dead but to vindicate the living:

While the general was at Vicksburg, a contraband came off in a small boat to the steamer on which the 6th was, and brought full and accurate information respecting the rebel works, and their strength. So well pleased was the general with the frankness and intelligence of the slave, that he told him to come on board and he would protect him. He accordingly took refuge on the boat, and came with the troops to Baton Rouge, and took the lead of the working parties of contrabands. He showed himself to be a faithful and superior man. It was but a short time, however, before a slave hunter, a notorious rebel by the name of Lobdell, claimed the slave as pretended agent of the owner. He applied to Williams for an order to deliver him up. Williams, in violation of his pledge to protect him, gave the order for his surrender. The poor terrified slave took refuge on the steamer, and concealed himself in the hold. On searching he could not be found. An order was thereupon given that steam be turned into the hold, and thus drive out the victim. The scalding steam had the intended effect, and the wretched man, escaping from the boat, fled for protection to the barracks of the 6th. Lobdell pursued him and with a club, fell upon him at the gate, just as Capt. Bacon was entering. He knowing what was going on interfered and threatened to shoot Lobdell on the spot, if he struck the negro again, and thereupon Lobdell desisted. The slave was then protected in the barracks. Upon learning what had taken place, Williams ordered Col. Curtenius to deliver him up, and the colonel refused to do so. Thereupon the colonel was arrested, and the regiment was ordered to leave the barracks and encamp without tent or shelter in the outskirts of the town. The officers obeyed, and marched the men to the appointed spot of ground, and there they stayed a week, exposed to the sun and dew, with no shelter but bushes and trees—all this was done as a punishment. This took place about the middle of June.

The troops were crowded into transports to go to Vicksburg, and were on them for twenty-one days, on half rations, as it was called. They had nine days' rations of bread, salt beef and coffee, and this was all. They had no means of cooking, except at the flues under the boiler, and this afforded but scanty means to make coffee. Williams refused to let them go ashore, although the boat was then tied up to a tree by the levee. The officers entreated Williams to allow the suffering men to go ashore. He refused. He was told they were starving, and being made sick by eating raw beef. His reply was: "God d—n them, they are hogs and eat too much; they do nothing but eat and ———." At last the regiment returned to Baton Rouge. The men and officers were covered with vermin, and sick with scurvy and fever.

In July the general again ordered the 6th regiment to leave their barracks, to make room for the 9th Connecticut, and encamp at Perkins' Cross Roads, about one mile and a half from the river, and there stay without tent or shelter. From fifty to 100 men were then sick in the barracks. Some were convalescent, some yet had fever. The weather was hot, the vertical rays of the sun could hardly be endured. Col. Clark remonstrated—entreated, but in vain. He told the general that the men were sick, and that they could not endure the exposure. Williams replied: "God d—n them, I don't care; they shall have a chance, my order is to be obeyed." Col. Clark still refused, so did Maj. Bacon, and Capts. Griffin and Wheeler, and for this they were arrested. They declared that if they could not protect their men, they would not be instruments of their murder. One officer was found who complied with the order, and ingloriously led forth his companions to the place of torture, and they encamped without tent or shelter in the outskirts of the town. They suffered intensely, and many died. A storm came on that night, and some were able to find a poor shelter in some negro quarters and barns in the neighborhood.

Emigration to the United States.

The following is the official translation from a recent Bremen newspaper:

IS EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES TO BE ENCOURAGED AT THE PRESENT TIME?

When we closely approach this question it appears much like a bold undertaking, if not something much worse; and yet we believe that we are at least as well informed upon American affairs, and have a right to ever as strong regards for our countrymen who are desirous of emigrating as any of those who cry out pain and sorrow, because of the discord existing in the Union, and assume the external appearances of discussion only from motives of disinterestedness and humanity. We are now once again the steadfast advocate of the belief that emigration is not only a good thing for our German fatherland in a political as well as social aspect, but that it is to be regretted that many more of its children do not seek the west, and as we direct our eyes to the future, very serious grounds for anxiety spread themselves before us, especially in this, that where the United States gave employment to industrial labor through its cotton crop, that work is at an end, and the want of employment threatens next winter to be still more pinching, thus bringing sorrow and want upon many hundreds of German families. In France, it is already estimated, with probable certainty, there will be at the commencement of the severest portion of the winter, at least 400,000 persons out of work, and more or less a burden on public and private benevolence, and in England, as well as in Ireland, the number of unemployed will be still larger than in France. Under these circumstances it is certainly better for the working man to go abroad and settle there where, as for instance in the United States, a homestead farm is proffered as a free gift, with very many guarantees of a future free from care about subsistence. No should the existing civil war deter from emigration to the United States, for we have always said, and hold to it, that the manufacturer and the husbandmen of East and West will not be directly in the slightest manner affected by it, as not being in the slightest manner mixed up with it. This is confirmed by the following dispatch from Mr. Seward, secretary of state, dated 8th August last past, which we have obtained from the American consulate at this place, for publication: It is gratifying to us that the government of the United States has come forward with such an exposition, and we hope that henceforth emigration may, in respect of immigration, devote the most earnest attention to the subject. This is not urged by the delusive misrepresentations which are at times used by agents for other countries, such as Brazil, sometimes by notices in newspapers, seeking by such means to obtain some advantage to themselves in certain German circles. Apart from higher and sure advantages, and the free gift of land from the government, the immigrant to the United States has the opportunity to buy good land at a dollar per acre and pay therefor in the current money of the government, which affords a further guaranty against the consequences which might attend any depreciation of the paper money now in circulation.

To conscription—a cause of emigration to the United States recently, seeking as its aim to improvement in condition—the emigrant is not subject; he retains his right to protection of his own government until of his own will he takes occasion to cast loose from his original allegiance and become a citizen of the United States, and is likewise sure of sharing in some of the best positions among the body of citizens which are from time to time, although not enduring, distributed, and are open to deserving citizens or appointment by the government. We repeat, that it is better to regard that want of employment from a distance than to be compelled to sustain one's self in inaction—and that the United States, according to information from all well informed and judicious men at the present time, hold out the greatest inducements to those who are desirous to emigrate.

General Sumner and Son.

A story is told of the veteran Sumner at the battle of Antietam. His son, young Captain Sumner, a youth of twenty-one, was on his staff. The old man calmly stood, amidst a storm of shot and shells, and turned to send him through a double raging fire upon a mission of duty. He might never see his boy again, but his country claimed his life, and, as he looked upon his young brow, he grasped his hand, encircled him in his arms, and fondly kissed him. "Good-bye, Sammy," "Good-bye, father," and the youth, mounting his horse, rode gallantly on the message. He returned unharmed, and again his hand was grasped with a cordial "How d'de do, Sammy," answered by a grasp of equal affection. The scene was touching to those around.

Hon. E. G. Spalding, the present representative in Congress from the Erie (N.Y.) district, has withdrawn from the canvass for a renomination.

Miscellaneous.

J. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment,

163 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch Office, 56 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber [illegible]

DR. WILCOX'S

Patent Artificial Leg.

Manufactured by C. STAFFORD.

Has many advantages over all others in use. [illegible] Post Office Box 1633. [illegible]

PEUGEOT'S

WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE,

108 LAKE STREET,

CLOSE CASH BUYERS are requested to call and see our figures on late importations of

FRENCH GOODS,
GERMAN TOYS,
BERLIN BASKETS,
BAVARIAN TOYS,
BOHEMIAN WARE.

We are also selling at the lowest market rates—Combs in Ivory, Rubber and Horn; Buttons and Brushes; Pins, Needles, Bird Cages, Soaps, Walking Sticks, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Yankee Notions.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store, 108 Lake street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 LAKE STREET,

Invite attention to their new styles of

FRENCH CHINA,

DINNER AND TEA SETS,

WEDGEWOOD & CLARK'S

OPAQUE PORCELAIN,

AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S

WHITE GRANITE.

Best quality

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.

TABLE CUTLERY,

All qualities,

Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed

GLASSWARE,

At wholesale and retail.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

GEO. M'KEAND,

46 CLARK STREET.

I am in receipt of a large stock of

LONDON AND PARIS

COATINGS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c

Which will be made up in the

LATEST STYLES!

I GUARANTEE THE MOST

Fashionable and Stylish Cut

In the city.

FURNISHING GOODS.

I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS.

UNIFORMS.

I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICERS' UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.

GEO. McKEAND,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

46 Clark Street,

NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS

WOOLEN GOODS,

Our stock of

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,

Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias, Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Cape Scarfs, &c., &c. Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.

A splendid assortment of

Commenced Slippers and Cushions.

Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Frilling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of

Woolen Hosiery and Yarns

Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 61 Lasalle street.

WORSTEDS!!

Having perfected our arrangements for the Fall Trade in

HAND KNIT

WORSTED GOODS,

We are now prepared to execute any orders with which the Ladies may favor us. We have engaged an

EXPERIENCED DESIGNER,

and some of the VERY BEST KNITTERS in the West and feel confident that for elegance and finish, combined with a due regard to economy, our Worsted work will be found unexcelled in this city. Our stock of ZEPHYR and SHETLAND WOOLS is very large, and we are daily producing Novelties in

Hoods, Caps, Sontags, Shawls, Carriage Blankets, Sleeves, &c.,

To which we solicit the attention of purchasers. Our Hosiery, Dress-Trimming, Corset and Skirt Departments are also full of WELL SELECTED, and (for the times) CHEAP goods; and attached to the latter is a comfortable

FITTING ROOM,

Expressly for the convenience of Ladies who wish to try on goods before buying.

GRAVES & IRVINE,

78 LAKE STREET.

GAS BILLS REDUCED OVER 30 PER CENT.

BY USING BROWN'S PATENT GAS PRESSURE REGULATOR.

These Regulators are easily attached to any Gas Burner, and will do all we claim for them. We have test meter in our office at 151 S Clark st., up stairs, and respectfully invite gas consumers to call and test the merits of the Regulator for themselves. Agents wanted in every gas burning town. For descriptive circular or other information call at our office or address (with stamp) MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1219. General Agents for the Northwest. Price of regulator, $6. Sample sent, pre-paid, by mail to any address, on receipt of 20 red stamps.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS—Especially adapted for army and country sales; good imitation gold; will run and keep excellent time; have fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials; the letters standing in relief. [illegible] GAINS WHEATON, Box 4355, S. E. corner Nassau and John streets, NEW YORK CITY.

SAVE YOUR COAL!—Lesters, Improved

HOT AIR FURNACE,

[illegible]

No. 53 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city [illegible] A. B. CASTER, Supt.

1,000 BOXES AMERICAN CASTILE SOAP

In store and for sale by TURNER & KITCHELL, 97 Kinzie street.

B. MANN & CO., dealers in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

American Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES

FOR SOLDIERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

American Watches for Americans.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch expressly designed for soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price. These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures, sent to this country, because unsaleable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.

We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIME KEEPER, and in Sterling Silver Cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make, already referred to.

We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trade marks.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

164 South Clark Street.

Send for a Circular.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH SINGING SCHOOL.

In order to accommodate the children and youth living in different parts of the city, who would like to enter the Academy of Music in the elementary department, the Principal has decided to open classes in different parts of the city, as follows: The Elementary Class will meet at 4½ o'clock P. M. on the West Side, in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, Mondays and Thursdays, commencing Oct 6th. On the North Side, in the New England Church, corner of Wolcott and Indiana street, Tuesdays and Fridays. On the South Side, in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The elements of Vocal Music will be STRICTLY and THOROUGHLY taught. Mr. Merrill will use his Panoramic views of the Elements of Music. Also, the "Silver Lute," just published by Root & Cady.

Tickets $2.00 per term. To be had at the Music Stores and at the door.

H. T. MERRILL, Teacher.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.

Madame S. SEIBERT, nee Boulanger, would respectfully inform the friends of the French language that she is desirous of securing a few more pupils. Mme S. has been teaching for four years in Barker's school in New York, and now [illegible] part of her time at Misses Lane's and Barker's School, who have kindly tendered their rooms for afternoon classes, after two o'clock of each day. She has a diploma as a first-class teacher from the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris. Mme S. is kindly permitted to refer to Consul Montholon, French Consul Gen., N. Y.; Mrs. and Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Milwaukee; Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Mrs. Henry Farnam, W. B. Ogden, Esq., J. Young Scammon, Esq. Address Box 2252, Chicago P. O.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield Mass., commences its 43d semi-annual session, Oct 3, 1862, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It adds to its usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, peculiar advantages for Physical Training and culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR the Principal.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, as well as agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information, with reliable references, will be promptly sent to inquiries. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1862, Chicago.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept 24, 1862. [illegible] Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton.

LEMON GALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON. The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior [illegible] JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., Agents.

Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23d, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the First District of Illinois, which comprises the County of Cook. I have established my office at No. 11 Dickey's Building [illegible]

[illegible]

All manufacturers of articles subject to Tax, must give notice immediately to the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which the manufactory is located. Blank forms for said notice can be obtained at this office.

PHILLIP WADSWORTH,

Assessor 1st District, Illinois Office No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the

WEST END OF THE

Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois [illegible]

J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.

J. F. JOY, of Counsel, and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.

Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1862.

Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, at this Office, until October 15th.

First—Tie to be White or Burr Oak, green, sound and durable, not overgrown, or brash, and must be felled between the first of December and first of March next.

Second—Ties to be nine feet long, six inches thick, hewed or sawed on two parallel sides. Hewed Ties to be not less than eight inches face, at the narrowest place, and every fifth Tie not less than ten inches face. If sawed square edged, to be nine inches wide and every fifth tie to be not less than twelve inches face.

JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY on Kinzie and North Water streets, BETWEEN CLARK AND RUSH STREETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 27th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of property on Kinzie and North Water streets, between Clark and Rush streets, that they are required to make forthwith all connections with the Gas, Water and Sewerage Pipes which are now or will hereafter be needed for their buildings or lots on the said streets. [illegible]

By order of the Board, A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company. A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held in Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving or rejecting Articles of Consolidation [illegible]

WM. G. GREENE, President.

JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders is called [illegible]

Board of Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 15th, 1862.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, Noises in the Head and all Diseases of THE EYE AND EAR, successfully treated by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist [illegible]

OFFICE, 117 South Clark Street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2887.

CASTINGS, CASTINGS.—

We are prepared to do

IRON CASTINGS

Of all sizes and descriptions, on very favorable terms. Also, MACHINIST work of all kinds [illegible] Office, 117 South Water street, up-stairs.

CHAS. STARRETT, Ag't.

MILITARY.—General Order No [illegible]

Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Steamer

F. W. BACKUS

[illegible]

The Various Ports on Lake Superior.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. HARVEY & CO. [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF

NEW STEAMERS,

For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports

These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.

One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M. from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.

[illegible]

L. BRADLEY,

Only Authorized Agent.

THE

Western Transportation Co

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements with the Lake Boats Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

[illegible]

130 Canal Boats,

[illegible]

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. Y. C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART

OMAR PASHA.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers,

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,

FOREST QUEEN.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street

J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent

Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Northern Transportation Co'y

OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,

With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;

At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,

And at Oswego with a

LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS

Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,

Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO

Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports

AGENTS:

[illegible]

CLARY & HOWE, Agents.

Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS,

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 139 South Water-st., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE

Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAGS!

Of every description.

157 South Water Street. 157.

MILLERS,
SEAMLESS,
GROCERS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY.

HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Leather & Shoe Findings

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49 Lake Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS,

Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets,

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

—AND—

SHOE FINDINGS,

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather,

LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c.

Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and we buy only for CASH, we are confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

49..........Lake street, Chicago..........49

Hides wanted at the highest market price.

Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

[illegible]

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.

DIXON & CO'S CRUCIBLES

[illegible] JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, April 6th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street [illegible]

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

255 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (425 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK!

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

THE CITY.

RAILROAD CHANGE.—A special train will leave the C. R. I. & P. depot for Dixon daily (Saturday) at 1:30 p. m., returning at 4-30. Fare ten cents each way.

RECENT SIR.—E. M. Fassett, the photographic artist, wishes us to say to the public that he gives his employees a holiday to-day (Saturday), and consequently his gallery, Nos. 139 and 141 Clark street, will be closed until Monday morning at eight o'clock.

LARCENY.—A woman named Ellen O'Brien stole a broadcloth cloak from Mrs. Marx's fashionable office, on Clark street, yesterday afternoon. She immediately pawned it, and when arrested by officer Elliott, the ticket was found in her pocket. She was examined yesterday morning, and held to bail for trial.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES.—There is quite a demand for books for the soldiers. Real books are wanted—not the light, trashy stuff so commonly sent them. Good sound reading matter, history, biography, narrative, and other useful works, the Bible of course included. The Sanitary Commission, No. 12 River street, receive these works and forward them free to the hospitals.

POSTAGE CURRENCY.—As a statement has been made in some of the papers that the Collector of the District had received $30,000 in the new postage currency and refused to pay it out, the Collector states that he has received only $2,000, with instructions from the Department to use it for his own payments, and furnish as much as possible to paymasters and other disbursing officers of Government.

ARLINGTON & DOUBLEDAY'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent corps of minstrels sang to another crowded house last evening at Metropolitan Hall. It will delight all lovers of mirth and musicalogy to know that they will remain here another week. Their success is well merited, and is a flattering recognition by the public, of which they may well be proud.

FOUND.—By one of Cooley, Farwell & Co's. young men, one hundred dollars "lying around loose," on the floor of one of their saleerooms, which the owner can have by paying for this notice and making a polite bow to said young man. Some one must have had an abundance of cash, and found a good place to spend it, but we understand that C., F. & Co. always insist on giving value received for all cash deposits made with them.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any information concerning Alexander Williams, formerly of Mobile, who deserted from the rebels to our lines, at the battle of Shiloh, will be most gratefully received by Mrs. Josephine Williams, Syracuse, New York. Mr. Williams was formerly a pilot on the mail boat from Mobile to New Orleans, and it is thought he is, if living, in the Western army, or in a Western hospital. Cincinnati *Commercial* and Missouri *Democrat* please copy.

THE TAILORS ON A STRIKE.—The tailors, those harmless, inoffensive individuals, knights of the shears and goose, vulgarly called nine times less than other men, got on a strike day before yesterday, and brought all the firms in town to time, except two who still valiantly hold out. The tailors passed a resolution censuring the two, resolved to quit working there, and furthermore coolly notified the said two that if they felt disposed to accede to their terms, they, (the two) must come to them, as the mountain would not come to Mahomet. Long live the tailors.

TO SOUTH BEND.—The fare to South Bend, Indiana, is six dollars; to day it is ONE DOLLAR. This is not all. The town itself is in one of the finest fruit-growing regions of Indiana, and the most luscious peaches, apples and grapes can be bought for a song—we had almost said a "song of sixpence." They are too cheap; but, at least, the finest peaches are not sixpence apiece as here. The committee have been indefatigable in their arrangements to secure a good time. The weather will smile propitious, from present promise. All aboard at the Michigan Southern Railroad depot at 8 o'clock a. m. See advertisement, and borrow a large basket for return freight.

GOOD TEMPLAR SOLDIERS.—Many of the volunteers from this State, now in camp here, are members of the order of Good Templars, and amidst the prevalence of drunken soldiers to be seen daily in our streets, it is pleasant to chronicle the fact that the lodges of the order in this city are doing a good work in initiating soldiers from the regiments at Camp Douglas and environs. Houston Lodge has recruited for the cold water army within the past two weeks one hundred and fifty members, principally from the 95d and 113th Illinois regiments, with the prospect—if the troops remain in camp long enough, of filling up the number to regiments' proportions.

PERSONAL.—John Adams Knight, esq., one of the proprietors of the London *American*—the only really faithful exponent of American sentiments and interests in Great Britain—is stopping at the Tremont House. He will remain in the city a number of days. The *American*, owing to its bold and fearless advocacy of the Union cause, has lost many of its subscribers in England, through the influence of the secessionists, and Mr. Knight is now on a visit to the United States to obtain subscriptions for his paper, which must be sustained, and which every patriotic American should, as a matter of national pride, feel anxious to help sustain. We trust that Mr. Knight will receive a long list of subscribers to his really able journal before his departure from Chicago.

INQUEST.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river near the Clark street bridge yesterday. He was that of a man five feet six inches in height, dark brown hair, short sandy whiskers, and about thirty-five years of age; dressed in a hickory shirt, checked pants, laced shoes, and without coat or vest. Upon the body were found a one dollar bill upon the Canastota Bank, and a quantity of postage stamps, but nothing to facilitate his identity. The Coroner held an inquest, and the customary verdict was returned.

The Coroner held a second inquest yesterday upon the body of a little girl, two years of age, named Sarah J. Ward, at 95 Market street. A rumor prevailed that she came to her death by violence, but this was removed by the inquisition, which determined that she died of typhoid fever, and the most cruel and criminal neglect.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—We are not surprised to learn that an urgent requisition has just been made by Major General Wright, to have this splendid regiment equipped and prepared to take the field at the earliest possible moment. The fact is becoming daily more and more apparent, that the grand desideratum of our army is a larger proportion of well disciplined cavalry. In this view a superior army officer, Captain D. F. Hancock, has, at the urgent request of Gov. Yates, been detached by the Secretary of War to organize and command the regiment in question. All the circumstances combine to render enlistment in this corps unusually attractive, and the company about to be organized in this city, under the superintendence of Capt. Lord still invites additions of patriotic young men. The first class made be closed up soon. Let all desiring to co-operate report as soon as possible to Mr. H. M. Kidder, recruiting officer, at the southeast corner of the Court House square. Persons from the country can report by mail, P. O. box 6017. Transportation and subsistence furnished at once, and bounties paid in due course.

THE CAMP DOUGLAS PROVOST GUARD.—Capt. Enoch, acting Provost Marshal at Camp Douglas, was in the city all day yesterday, with a strong guard, hunting up runaway soldiers. All who had not passes to account for their absence, were promptly arrested and sent to camp. The consequence was that by afternoon the streets were pretty well cleared, and the usual business enlivened to a large extent. On Thursday night, and last night, the guard were also very successful in the same line, arresting soldiers, many of whom were without passes, and others in the last stages of drunkenness. The guard-houses to the rear of regimental camps, in a measure, supply military discipline, but hereafter, more attention will be paid to the punishment of offenses that both stands, especially of any considerable one, for drunkenness, by personal damage and general disturbance of the streets. The police look forward confidently over a hundred, who were confined at the armory from the arrest of the Provost Guard, over commencement to camp duty, and the number will be largely added to. The Old Guard looks down the dozen, and mostly their camps, but the large majority of them look promised and sent back.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Coalition of the Pivoted and Illinois Regiments.

THE HOSPITAL.—ARRIVAL OF THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.—GUNS.—DEATH OF THE LAST RUNNER.

As a matter of course there is more or less excitement and confusion always noticeable at Camp Douglas. There are now in round numbers 12,000 soldiers within the limits of the camp. About 6,000 of them are the paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, and the remainder, 6,000, are Illinois troops now being organized and equipped preparatory to taking the field. With this number of men, many of them unused to discipline of any kind, and all of them "free and independent," it would not be strange if everything did not pass off as smoothly as though the soldiers were well drilled regulars.

CONDITION OF THE CAMP.

Notwithstanding the rain, the grounds are in excellent condition, the system of draining inaugurated by Col. Tucker having proved of great benefit in this regard. The barracks are comfortable, and the bunks, though not provided with the softest beds, have in them plenty of good dry hay, on which the boys sleep soundly, and as refreshingly too, perhaps, as if they had been smothered in feathers. The subsistence department is well kept up, and outside reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is a general feeling of satisfaction expressed at the rations that are provided.

Col. Tucker resumed the command of the post early in June. Since that time many improvements have been made, and others are in contemplation, which, when completed, will make Camp Douglas in every respect a model camp. It is proper to state here, also, that the field, staff and line officers of the regiments now at the camp with one voice accord to Col. Tucker great praise for the manner in which he has performed the onerous duties devolving on him as post commandant.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TROOPS.

The Harper's Ferry paroled regiments and companies now in camp, number, as we have stated, about 6,000. They are under command of Brig. Gen. Tyler, who is also, by virtue of his rank, commandant of the post. The following compose this command: The 60th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hickson commanding; 65th Illinois, Col. Cameron; 83d Ohio; 39th New York; 111th New York, Major S. B. Smith, commanding; 115th New York, Col. Willard; 125th New York; 126th New York; 9th Vermont, Col. Stannard; 1st Independent Indiana battery; 15th Indiana battery; 19th Ohio battery; 5th New York battery; Phillips' Chicago battery. It is not yet determined what disposition will be made of these troops, but it is probable they will soon be exchanged, and again equipped and placed in the field.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Seven organized regiments and two batteries compose the present command of Col. Tucker. They are the 67th, Col. Hough; 69th, Col. Tucker; 90th, Col. O'Meara; 96d, Col. Putnam; 113th, Col. Hoge; 120th, Acting Col. Beardsley; 127th, Col. Van Arman; Mercantile Battery, Capt. Cooley; Elgin Battery, Capt. Renwick. This force is being organized and equipped as rapidly as possible, and will be sent forward at the earliest moment. They make a splendid appearance on dress parade, and are without doubt as fine a body of men, taking them altogether, as this or any other State has produced for the service.

The 67th and 69th were three months' regiments, and as such were mustered out of the service at the expiration of their term of enlistment. They are now reorganizing, over half of the old members having been sworn in for the war, and it is believed that the ranks can be readily filled to the maximum.

GUNS FOR THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.

The guns for the Mercantile Battery arrived yesterday. They are a superior arm, rifle bore, six-pounders, and the boys are highly delighted with their appearance. It is reported that Capt. Cooley has already received marching orders, and that the Battery will take its departure early next week.

THE HOSPITAL.

The sick at present in the hospital number 209. Intermittent and bilious fevers, diarrhœa and ague are the prevailing diseases. No deaths have occurred as yet among the federal soldiers belonging to the regiments now at the Camp. The services rendered by Dr. McVickar, post surgeon, are spoken of in the highest terms, as are also those of Dr. Linn of the 69th, and others of the medical staff. Competent nurses have been secured, and many luxuries are provided, which are not usually within the reach of army hospitals.

THE LAST REBEL GONE.

The last rebel remaining in the Camp died yesterday. He has been sick for several months, and was wasted away to a mere skeleton. His name was Dozier, an old man belonging to one of the Alabama regiments.

He stated in his last moments that he had been conscripted into the rebel army, but one four who had been killed in the rebel service. He was an inveterate traitor, and maintained his treason boldly to the last minute. He declared that he was dying of grief because he had been so unsuccessful in his attempts to root out the Yankees. The Surgeon insists, however, that he died of diarrhœa, which is probably the case, and not "Secession" at all. Dr. Charles Elliott, who died perhaps by his direction of melancholy. Whatever may have been the cause of his death, he has gone, and few tears hereabouts will be shed. With his demise the last traitor in Camp Douglas is out of the way and the city is purged of the baneful representatives of treason. His bones will have to repose in the soil he detested, will be all he, and the country he fought against by the agencies of his death \$1.00; 1,000 would not wish him ill, but since Providence has seen fit to remove him from this world of war and wretchedness, we cannot repine; but on the other hand, which that a similar disposition might be made of all traitors, unless they repent in time.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Capt. H. R. Enoch, the efficient Provost Marshal of the camp, has established police regulations as stringent as the nature of those with whom he has to deal will admit. He has under him a guard of 200 picked men, and by dint of considerable executive ability manages to preserve for the most part admirable order within the limits of the camp.

AN ESCAPE.

Yesterday morning a portion of the Ohio 52d, numbering about 150, more for a frolic than from any desire to exhibit a spirit of insubordination, collected at a weak portion of the fence on the north side of the camp, and before they could be dispersed, had scaled the fence and were off in every way to the city for a good time. Four squads were subsequently tallied by Capt. Enoch, and after patroling the city all day succeeded in arresting a large part of the skedaddlers. They were of course consigned to the "White Oak."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NEW YORK.

This is one of the crack New York regiments. The men are all from the counties of Wayne and Cayuga, and are for the most part young and of good families. In Company A there are no less than ten school-masters, men of education and refinement, who enlisted as privates to fight the battles of their country, feeling it to be a sacred duty, which they owed the government they had ever honored and loved.

The regiment is now under the command of Major Seneca B. Smith, of Palmyra, New York, a thorough soldier and an accomplished gentleman. To him the men look, as to a father, and in providing for their comfort, and preserving their efficiency, his whole time is devoted. It is from officers have the power to make the men of their command anything they choose, and in this view how important is it that the "right men for the right place" should be selected.

The Church of the Holy Communion.

The repairs of the Church of the Holy Communion, which have been in progress for the past six weeks, are completed, and the opening services will take place to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ o'clock, at which time the new Rector, Rev. R. W. Hogue, will officiate for the first time in his own pulpit. The present edifice was erected in 1850, under the auspices of the Rev. R. B. Whipple, then Rector, and now the earnest and faithful Bishop of Minnesota. It is a free church, open to all, rich and poor alike. Bishop Whipple was succeeded in the rectorship in 1859, by Rev. Sebastian Hodges, at present Rector of Grace Church, Newark, N. J., and he in turn, by Rev. Thomas Smith, who recently resigned on account of ill health. The vestry then extended a call to the Rev. R. W. Hogue, Rector of All Saints, Worcester, Mass.

This call was accepted, and on the first of August, Mr. Hogue took charge of the Parish. The congregation having become somewhat scattered, the new Rector on himself to work vigorously to draw his flock together anew together. In this he has been very successful, and to-morrow the re-united people assemble in their neat and beautiful church.

The organ, which has cost about $1,000, has been tuned, and will, we are informed, be presided over by Professor Gleason, assisted by a choir of excellent voices. The seats are free, and the public generally are cordially invited to attend the opening. The roof is called "gothic tile," which has been oiled, and being genuinely gothic, produces a fine effect. The walls are handsomely whitened, and the pews and chancel painted in newly varnished. In fact, so thorough has been the change that it presents the appearance of a new building, and is indeed a credit to the enterprising church editors in the city. Under the energetic Rectorship of Mr. Hogue, the parish will no doubt very soon recover its former vigor, and become again strong and healthy.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

A New City Ordinance Wanted.

The exorbitantly high price of coal is bringing to the surface quite a number of complaints with regard to this entire business, some of which it is well to ventilate. One of the most prominent of these is the want of any regulation with regard to weighing coal. For instance: A housekeeper goes to the coal yard, orders and pays for a ton of coal, to be delivered at his or her residence. In a day or two a heap of coal is emptied on the sidewalk opposite the house, and this is all the buyer is allowed to know concerning it. There may be a ton of 2,000 pounds, or there may be only 1,500 pounds, or even less—the housekeeper has no means of knowing. The coal is weighed on the coal-dealer's carts, by the coal-dealer himself, or his deputy. Now, we have no doubt but coal-dealers, as a class, will compare favorably with the balance of the business community; but there is an impression abroad among the people that the ton of coal delivered on the sidewalks is "very small," and to put a stop to imputations of unfair dealing towards honest men, there ought, we think, to be a city ordinance passed, requiring the coal-dealer to have his coal weighed by a city officer on city scales. This would set at rest all complaints on the part of the community, and we are satisfied that no coal-dealer in the city will offer any objections to this.

For instance, a hay dealer cannot sell his hay in the city without presenting the certificate of the city weigher, showing the gross weight of both wagon and hay, and the weight of the wagon besides. Why exact of the hay dealer what is not asked of the coal dealer? Some may say—but why not also have our grocers show city certificates of weight? The only, however, is not a parallel case. Groceries are generally purchased in small bulk, and almost every housekeeper has the means of re-weighing their packages either at home or at the nearest store; but hay and coal scales are not very portable articles to keep around the house, and when coal is purchased, the buyer is entirely at the mercy of the seller.

Now, to remedy all this, let our city fathers at once pass an ordinance requiring coal dealers to show city certificates of weight with every load they deliver. The cost will be but a trifle, and it cannot fail to be more satisfactory all round. In this matter of the fuel question, we have received another communication from one of the high price payers, which we append as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The question how can the poor get fuel during the winter, without paying those high prices, has often suggested itself to me. The plan proposed by "Fuel Consumer" in this morning's TRIBUNE, has often presented itself to my mind, and with hundreds of others, I am ready to give it my hearty support. I would, however, make another suggestion. In opposing coal and wood dealers in their present prices, we don't it be well to try what kind of hearing our Railroad men have? and if possible get them to give up the monopoly of the wood thing into hands for the coming winter?

The citizens may not be aware that the cars for the roads would not bring in wood at any price. From many stations there is brought in, which does not rest the roads more than are to seven dollars per car. Platforms are at the same price would not be more than one dollar per cord on wood. Why is wood a contraband article with railroads? Has wood been monopolized? We are to go anything by way of the lake. Name a day for a meeting, Messrs. Editors.

YOURS, PRUDENCE.

Institute of Rewards.

Soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter there was formed an association, impressed with the obligations due to orphanage, and particularly with the debt which the nation was soon to owe to the children of soldiers who might die in her services. Children of men dying in behalf of the public become the children of that public, and the debt accrued, they thus inherit is to be rightly measured, only by the power of the new protector to bestow. Fell, it not expressed, this truth became the nucleus of a most valuable work, then inaugurated, and which, we hope, is destined to carry joy and gratitude to many a hearth in our beloved land. The Institute embraces, for each State, the triple objects—an Agricultural College, an Experimental Farm, and a Home for Patriot Orphans. It seeks the triple aid of National, State and individual co-operation.

At its first anniversary, held June 15th, the Institute rejoiced in the telegraphic report that the first link in the chain was secured, by the Senate bill providing for Agricultural Colleges.

The outline of action proposed by the Institute is as follows: *First.* Application to each Executive to utilize this national bounty, by attaching to its Agricultural College an Experimental Farm, which, in addition to the practical solution of ordinary problems of culture, shall become the field for acclimating foreign plants and animals, to single grain, to develop by progressive experimentation the valuable treasures in reserve for this nation, and reciprocally for others. *Second.* Application to State Legislatures to establish Orphan Homes on the experimental farms, Homes whose scope and spirit, harmonizing with philanthropic deeds, may be developed in modes of reward rather than those of almsgiving.

Dr. David P. Holton, Secretary of the Committee on Organization, is at present in the city, and will probably, before leaving, address our citizens upon this important topic.

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens.

The following call, numerously signed by colored citizens, for a mass meeting, is in circulation. The call explains the object, and is as follows:

We, the undersigned, desirous of holding a grand mass meeting on Monday evening, the 6th inst., at Quinn's chapel, or such other place as may be hereafter designated, of which public notice will be given, agree to meet for the purpose of expressing our approbation of the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, for the emancipation of our race held in bondage on the 1st day of January next, in the then rebellious States. They will be present in attendance who will address the meeting.

The colored people are determined to make this an interesting occasion, and extend a free invitation. The Central Band will be in attendance, and appropriate songs will be sung. The addresses will be made by Geo. W. Brody, J. J. Bird, Dr. G. P. Miller, E. O'Free, and Rev. A. R. Greene, late of Pittsburgh, Pa. The meeting will undoubtedly be one of peculiar interest, as reflecting the voice and feelings of that race, who, of all men, are concerned in and affected by the President's proclamation.

Stamp Duties

A card, eight by ten inches, neatly printed in colors, has been prepared and issued at the TRIBUNE job office, presenting all the stamp duties imposed by the act of July, 1862, in both schedules (B and C), arranged alphabetically, together with all the directions, penalties and other information necessary to a perfect understanding of the law. This compilation has been prepared from an official copy of the act, and may be relied upon as accurate in every particular. It is an invaluable appendage to the office of every lawyer, merchant, shipper, express agent, insurance agent or business man of any kind. It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, post paid, on receipt of ten cents.

Apply to WM. H. RAND, TRIBUNE Job Office.

☞ There will be a reception at Ottignon's Gymnasium, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m., this (Saturday) evening. Capt. C. G. Cooley, of the Mercantile Battery, has accepted an invitation to be present with his Company. The Great Western Band will be in attendance and enliven the occasion with some of their best music. All friends of the Gymnasium are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies.

☞ The ladies of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, in anticipation of many calls upon their charities the coming winter, feel it necessary to provide funds for the same, and request all intere ted to meet them at Bryan Hall on Monday, Oct. 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Lieber on "Guerilla Parties" considered with reference to the law and usages of war; price twenty-five cents. For sale at McNally's.

☞ See advertisement of a lady desiring scholars in painting and drawing.

☞ Go to Henry's Commercial College, the Commercial College of the North West. Award and to-morrow the re-united people assemble in their neat and beautiful church.

☞ Dolan's Wedding and Call Cards. Call or address him, Bryant & Stratton's College.

oct-2

☞ "Cards on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." novl1-1862-tf

Go to the Rest.

Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Rev. Lorins Hawkins, the newly appointed pastor of Desplaines Street M. E. Church, will preach his introductory sermon, in that church, to-morrow morning, at the usual hour. Communion services at 3 o'clock, p m.

—The Thirty-first war meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held on Sabbath evening, the 5th inst., in the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Green streets, Rev. Dr. Patton. Several good speakers will address the meeting. All are invited.

—Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach in the First United Presbyterian Church, West Washington street, corner of Jefferson, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and Up. m. Seats free.

—Services will be held in the 2nd Reformed Protestant Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets—Rev. N. D Williams, pastor—on Sabbath morning, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

—The Church of the Holy Communion (on Wabash Avenue, near the corner of Randolph street), which has been closed for some time for repairs will be opened again, to-morrow, for divine service, at half past ten in the morning, and at half past seven o'clock in the evening. The free church has been refurbished and thoroughly repaired, and is now in charge of the Rev. R. W. Hogue, formerly of Worcester, Mass.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1862.

The demand for money continues active, and rates of discount firm at 12@15 per cent. A majority of transactions are made at the upper figures or near it. Operators do not stand for the rate of discount, if at or inside of the legal rates when they are sure of making a "nice thing" by an investment.

The shifts practiced by the "financial fraternity" are varied and curious. A question in relation to a new dodge was recently submitted to two of our leading bankers and their decision is important to the business and financial public. The question reduced to the meaning of the words "in New York Exchange." The decision was as follows:

"We are of the opinion that the term 'Exchange' means the difference in value between two places; *but where the bill is payable and that to which the money is to be remitted.*"

"We are further of opinion that the term Exchange does not mean a draft or bill of Exchange, and consequently the tender of no draft in payment of a note payable "in Exchange," or "with Exchange thereon," but that the same is payable in *legal currency*, with an addition of what is a reasonable price for the transmission of the money to the place in whose favor the Exchange is."

The practice which gave rise to this decision, may not be generally understood. Notes given to bankers by manufacturers are often, or, perhaps, generally made payable "with" New York exchange. The custom has been to pay notes drawn in this manner in currency with the "current" rate of exchange added. The new form of writing the note is to cause it payable "in" New York exchange. Hence parties have claimed that a tender of a draft on New York should secure the note to the maker. But it is plain that the bank holding the note for collection must have a right to judge whether the maker of the draft is responsible, for as soon as the bank here accepts the draft in payment of the note, all the indorsers on it are released from responsibility, and if the draft should be dishonored, it is clear that the bank rendering it must look to the maker. Of course the justice of the decision, in this view of the case, cannot be questioned. The leading banks by courtesy receive each other's exchange in payment of notes; but the right of each one to discriminate as to what and whose drafts they will receive cannot be questioned.

The price of N. Y. exchange is not uniform. Some of the heavier banks will only take it at ¼ off and sell round at ¼@¾ off. Others take it at par and sell at ¼ premium. The rate on collections, as usual, is ¼.

As an index to the amount of business now doing, we mention that a jobbing house in this city bought drafts on New York from the banks to-day to the amount of \$200 in a single day.

In New York gold was 92¾ premium. Here it was steady at 2½@2¾, the lower being the current figure.

Old demand notes were 19@19¼ in New York. Since the prices was 18@19¾, the lower being the more usual buying rate.

Silver was bought at 14@15 per cent premium.

SEEING STARTS CANNOT BE HAD IN SEASON, NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

[From Thompson's Reporter.]

The government, the party of the first part, being required to furnish stamps (See 160), and not furnishing them, is the first delinquent. The people, the party of the second part, are relieved, for the time being, from the pains and penalties of the law. This is common law and common sense.

But it will be better for the people not to trust to this general principle any further than circumstances force them to.

For ourselves we shall pay drafts and checks that are minus the stamp until our correspondents have had time to get the stamps; but we shall perfect all such documents the moment stamps are to be had for stamping them. This, we think, will exonerate us, as far as from blame attaches.

When the execution of a document can be postponed, especially if the document be an important one—for instance a deed, a mortgage, or a mortgage certificate—the postponement had better be attended to.

Insurance policies can be made out, and be made safe to the insured, and will be held safe to be signed and stamped. Certificates of stock, ditto. Notes can be discounted, and stamped afterward, with the liability that the holder may have to pay five dollars in case it is sued. Protests may have to be perfected in like manner before their admission into court.

In the line of stamps, equity and common sense must govern. If these fail, fall back upon the common law referred to in the opening of this article, or go to the poll-cost and pay five dollars to have the document legalized, as per act of July 14.

We presume supplies of the revenue stamps will be ready in a very few days. We noticed with pleasure to-day that one banking firm had received a supply for checks, and perhaps others were similarly favored.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

"Monetary affairs were unchanged yesterday, and business rather quiet. The supply of exchange is quite abundant. Buying rates ¾@¾ per cent. discount; selling as heretofore at ¼ premium. Gold was still at 97 cent. premium buying, and nominally 98 selling. Silver 15 per cent. premium buying; selling at 15. Old Demand Notes 19@19¼ premium.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly statement of earnings from September 25 to September 30, 1862, inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$6,187 63	$5,361 65
Freight	16,394 06	14,490 25
Sundries	818 30	915 83
Total	$23,399 99	$20,777 31
Increase	2,622 68	
Total this month to date	114,615 19	99,515 16
Total since 1st January	748,049 16	717,887 85
Military earnings	114,615 19	78,350 97
	$669,491 61	$731,497 38

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

First Board—Stocks active and better.

Chi. & R. I.	97¼	Do cancelled do	59
Mil & P. do Chicr.	36	Mich. Southern	19¼
Chi. & Rock Island	97	Do preferred	71¾
C., R. & Quincy	101	Mich Central	91
Galena & Chicago	98¾	Ill. Cent. rec'd bds.	97¾
Ill. Central scrip	70½	C. & R. W. bd.	32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 coup	104	Treas. 7 3 10 small	105
U. S. 6s '74 coup	97¾	U. S. Dem'd Notes	119¾
Treas. 7 3-10	94		

Second Board—Stocks—Higher but active.

Chi. & Rock Island	98	Harlem	27¾
Chic. & Trieste	98¾	Erie	20¾
Galena & Chicago	98	Mil. & P. do Chicago	36¼
Chic. & Milwaukee	36	Panama	110
Ill. Central scrip	71¼	American gold	102¾
Mich. South. gu'd	70¾	Ill. Cent. rec'd bds.	97¾
Mich. South.	19¾	Ill. Central	91¾
Mich. Central	92¾	Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
New York Central	104¾	N. Y. Central	94¾
Erie	19	Tennessee 6s	59
Erie preferred	35	Missouri 6s	65¾
Hudson	31		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Demand Notes....119¾

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 3, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Lake	1,440	7,000	97,000	31,000	1,000	1,000
Canal	2,400	19,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	1,000
RAILROADS.						
C. & R. I.	1,200	27,000	37,000	12,000	1,000	1,000
C. & N. W.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
C. & M.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
M. & M.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
M. & St. P.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
R. & M.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
C. & C.	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000
Total	9,040	113,000	190,000	108,000	8,000	8,000

SHIPMENTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—OCT. 3.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Shipments	1,440	7,000	97,000	31,000	1,000	1,000
Receipts	2,400	19,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	1,000

RECEIVED AND SHIPPED BY CANAL—OCT. 3.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	1,440	2,400
Wheat, bush	7,000	19,000
Corn, bush	97,000	6,000
Oats, bush	31,000	5,000
Rye, bush	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush	1,000	1,000

The receipts to-day embraced 1,440 bbls flour, 7,000 bu wheat, 197,772 bu corn, 36,005 bu oats, 2,000 bu rye, and 2,704 bu barley.

The receipts of wheat during the corresponding date in 1861, were 11,234 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and under an active shipping and speculative inquiry the leading markets were brisk and prices ruled a shade higher.

There was a good demand by shippers for spring extra flour, and the market ruled ¼c higher, with sales at \$4 20@4 70. Winter extras were steady and firm, and prices ranged from \$5 10@5 85. Of all grades, about 4,000 brls changed hands.

There was an improved demand for both Winter and Spring grades of Wheat, and we note an advance of ½@1c on the former, and 1@1½c on the latter grade. Upwards of 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at \$1 00@1 01 for No. 3 Red; 90@95c for Rejected Red; 99@99c for No. 2 Spring; and 71@72c for Rejected Spring—The market closing firm.

Corn was in active demand and the market was firm, but unchanged—with sales of High Mixed afloat at 34½c; River and Canal Mixed afloat at 31@32½c; Rejected River and Canal, 32@32½c afloat; Mixed Corn in store at 31c; and Rejected in store, 30@30½c.

Oats were in good demand and unchanged—with light sales at 31½@32½c for No. 1 in store, and 30½c for Rejected in store. Rye was firm at 61c. Barley was scarce and firmer for choice. Highwines were steady at 20c. Timothy Seed was firm at \$1 45@1 80.

Salt still tends upwards. Barrel Salt advanced 10c to-day—with sales at \$4 80 for Fine. Foreign is steady, with sales of G. A. on the spot at \$3 12½ per sack, and to arrive at \$3 00.

Freights are steady and the engagements to-day were light, at 12c for corn to Buffalo; 14@14½c for corn to Kingston; and 18½c for wheat to Oswego.

Milwaukee Grain Market—Oct. 2.

Received, 30,418 bu wheat; 3,444 brls flour. The *Sentinel* says the market ruled dull although it recovered the decline of the day previous. About 20,000 bu changed hands at 99@100c for No 1; and 90@95c for No 2. Freights a shade lower. Engagements were made at 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

Toledo Wheat Market—Oct. 2.

Received, 65,504 bu. Market dull and drooping. Sales 6,600 bu No 1 red at \$1 06¾; 19 do at \$1 07.

New Orleans Markets—Sept. 20.

The movement in our general market has shown less animation to-day, most parties engaged in the sugar trade having suspended operations for ten days until next week. The stock of the better qualities of sugar is light, and the demand for supplies appears to be unfavorable. The stock of all descriptions of merchandise, more particularly heavy goods, clothing and fancy articles, is extremely light and though the demand for same is only moderate, very high prices are being realized. Tobacco—There is some inquiry, but the transactions recently have been confined to one or two lots. Cotton—Very few sales occur at 31½c exchange, equivalent to 32½c currency. The total stock is very small. This article is now commanding unprecedented high prices in every market. Sugar—We have heard of no sales of any moment to-day. Prices are 5½@6c for fair, 6¾@7c for good fair to fully fair, and 9¾@10c for prime. Molasses—The supply is light, and we have heard of no sales of any moment to-day. Yesterday's were at 32c for inferior, 36c for good to choice fair, and 40c for prime.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 3.

Star Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Gibbs, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Outcanagon, Wilkins, Gaukee, sundries.
Bark John Sweeney, Borden, Buffalo, 180 tons coal.
Bark David Morris, Kerr, Cleveland, 456 tons coal.
Schr Lady Jane, Engelis, Point Sauble, 150 m shingles.
Schr Helen Kent, Warner, Pent Water, 75 m lumber.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, Green Bush, 74 cds wood.
Schr Transit, Hoag, Manitowoc, 700 m shingles.
Schr W G Brown, Mitchell, St. Joseph, 60 cords.
Schr Sutherland, Sutherland, South Haven, 80 cds wood.
Schr Massillon, Lloyd, Cleveland, 330 tons coal.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 115 m lumber.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Packard's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Schr St Paul, Mosher, Presque Isle, 254 tons coal.
Schr Gold Hunter, Curtiss, Penetanguishine, 230 m lumber.

CLEARED.....Oct. 3.

Star Comet, Pabst, Two Rivers.
Prop Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 9,750 bu corn, 6,000 brls flour, 800 bags seeds, 50 brls highwines.
Prop Geo Taylor, Woolnough, Sarnia, 8,951 brls flour, 1,000 bags seeds, 1,000 brls pork.
Prop Sun, Jones, Collingwood, 4,553 brls flour, 1,500 bags seeds, 1,000 brls pork, sundries.
Bark Clayton, Miner, Kingston, 16,850 bu corn.
Brig Indiana, Humphrey, Buffalo, 16,2 9 bu corn.
Brig America, Davis, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Yah, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr W L Lansing, Taft, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Echo, Thomson, Buffalo, 11,675 bu corn.
Schr Antelope, Wright, Buffalo, 9,000 bu corn.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Ireland.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, Green Bush.
Schr Sutherland, Thomson, Muskegon.
Schr Ann Fletcher, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Mary, Simons, Grand Haven.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Lady Jane, Engelis, Point Sauble.
Schr Transit, Smith, Manitowoc.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Packard's Pier.
Schr Home, Hall, Muskegon.
Schr Matte